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STUDY OF ILLITERACY IN TEXAS AS RELATED TO VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

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BECAUSE OF THE LARGE EDUCATIONALLY DEFICIENT SEGMENT OF THE TEXAS POPULATION, A STUDY WAS AUTHORIZED TO RELATE ILLITERACY TO ADULT VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. THE STUDY WAS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTIONS THAT THERE IS A SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ILLITERACY AND (1) MEMBERSHIP IN AN ETHNIC GROUP, (2) LOW SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, (3) CRIME, AND (4) UNEMPLOYMENT AND ABILITY TO PURSUE VOCATIONAL TRAINING. THE REPORT IS DIVIDED INTO FIVE SECTIONS--(1) DEVELOPMENT OF LITERACY PROGRAMS IN TEXAS, (2) DISTRIBUTION OF ILLITERACY IN TEXAS, (3) ILLITERACY IN RELATION TO CRIME, (4) ECONOMIC STATUS AND ILLITERACY, AND (5) UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG ILLITERATES. LITTLE ORGANIZED EFFORT HAD BEEN MADE FROM 1942 TO 1957 TO COMBAT ILLITERACY. THE TEXAS LITERARY COUNCIL WAS ORGANIZED IN 1959 AND HAS 25 AFFILIATED COUNCILS, WITH ALL TEACHING DONE BY VOLUNTARY TEACHERS. ILLITERACY AMONG LATIN AMERICANS AND NONWHITES WAS ALMOST FOUR TIMES THAT OF THE ANGLO POPULATION. ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF THE ILLITERATE POPULATION WAS LOCATED IN AREAS OF HIGH CONCENTRATION OF MIGRANT WORKERS. ONE OF THE EIGHT RECOMMENDATIONS WAS THAT THE TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY SHOULD ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR INITIATING A PROGRAM OF BASIC AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. (MS)

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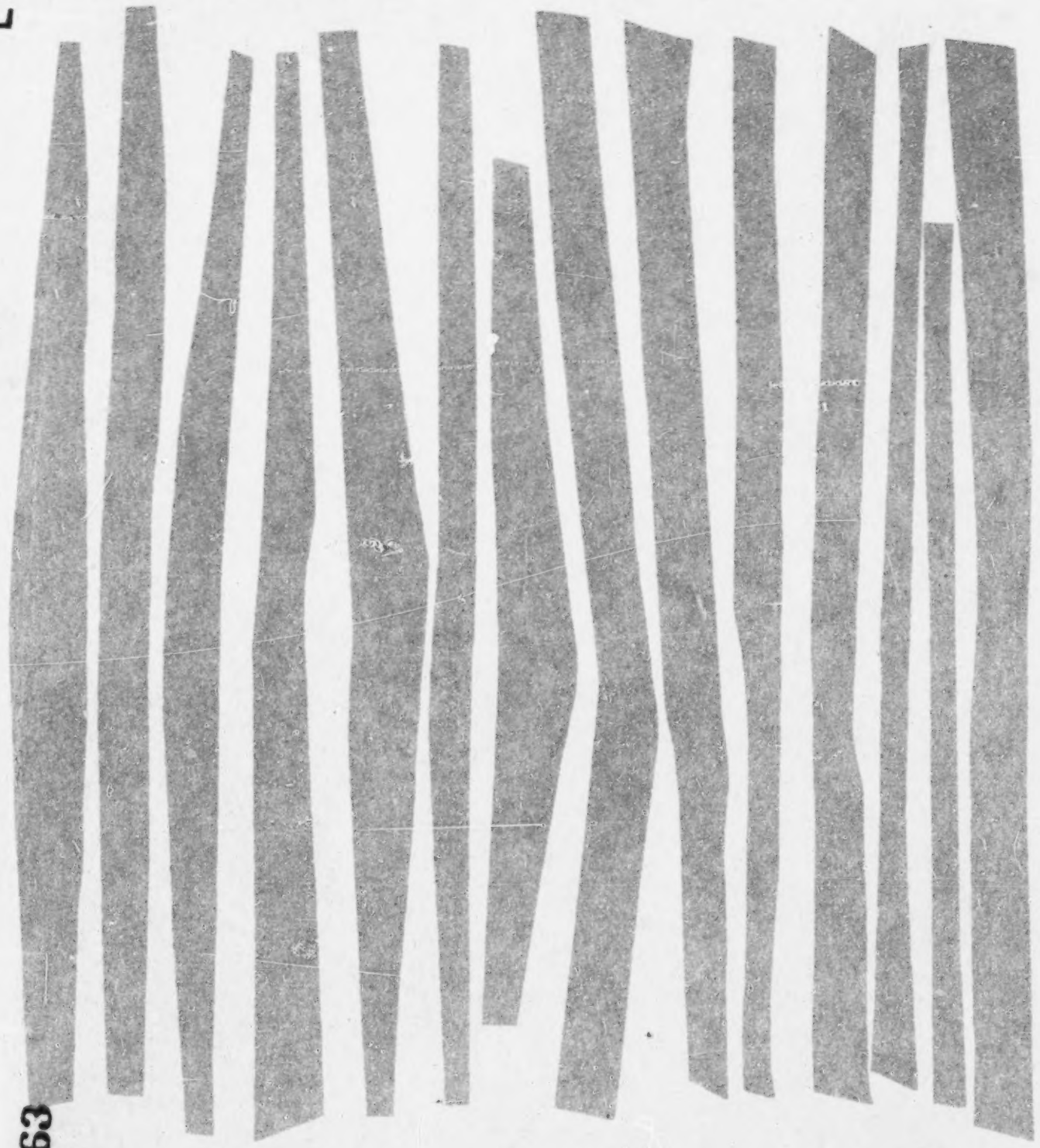
STUDY OF ILLITERACY IN TEXAS AS RELATED TO VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

J. B. Adair, Project Coordinator



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SEPTEMBER 1964

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY
AUSTIN, TEXAS
SEPTEMBER 1964

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FOREWORD

Data from the Bureau of the Census reveal that in 1960 Texas had approximately 700,000 citizens aged 25 and over who completed less than five years of schooling.

These educationally deficient adults have difficulty in securing employment and are untrainable for occupations because they do not possess the basic skills of reading, writing, and speaking the English language.

To secure a better insight into this problem, the State Board of Education in September, 1963, authorized a Study of Adult Illiteracy as it relates to adult vocational training for employment. The study, which was completed in September, 1964, has been conducted by J. B. Adair of the Baylor Literacy Center, who has been on the staff of the Texas Education Agency since December, 1963.

This report of the study will be made available to the Governor and the Fifty-ninth Legislature.

J. W. Edgar
Commissioner of Education

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A STUDY OF ILLITERACY IN TEXAS AS RELATED TO VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Introduction

Social and economic changes, the increase in automation, and higher skill requirements for jobs have displaced large segments of the population in Texas. Many of these are either illiterates or functional illiterates with low educational attainments, unable to readjust to the economic and social needs of modern society, and lack the educational skills necessary for retraining.

Language and cultural patterns have further isolated or separated some members of ethnic groups. Inability to communicate satisfactorily has set up psychological barriers contributing to fear, misunderstanding, and lack of community participation. Population pockets from some ethnic groups appear to hold to a life style dictated by custom and low economic level of living, which minimizes educational achievement for their children.

Every ninth man in Texas walks in the shadow of ignorance. The blackboard curtain has set up real and psychological barriers that separate and isolate him and his family from the community.

One of the major concerns of the leaders of Texas is this large educationally deficient segment of our population. This group of illiterates constitutes about 11 per cent of our population fourteen years and older, or 13.4 per cent of our population twenty-five years and older. There are 731,218 individuals fourteen years and older with less than five years of schooling.

At the request of the House Interim Committee on Migrant Labor, Fifty-seventh Legislature, M. A. Browning, Assistant Commissioner for Vocational Education of the Texas Education Agency, prepared a Report on the Educational Needs of Migrant Workers. The report defined the major educational problems of the migrant worker and proposed a practical educational program for the migrant family.

This report formed the basis of educational programs for migrants, recommended to the Fifty-eighth Legislature. Two of six bills dealing with migrant problems were passed. These bills were concerned with child labor and compulsory school attendance of children of migrants. Bills proposing basic education programs for migrants were not passed. However, the sum of $30,000 was appropriated for a pilot study in migrant education to be conducted by Texas Southmost College. The college could not match the sum with $30,000 and this action program has not been initiated.

In September, 1963, the State Board of Education authorized a study of illiteracy in Texas as it relates to adult vocational education for employment. The major objectives of the study, conducted under the direction of the Vocational Division of the Texas Education Agency, are outlined as follows:

- To determine statistically the extent of illiteracy in Texas
- To estimate the financial and economic loss to the State as the result of illiteracy
- To show how the illiterate, without basic education, is unable to pursue vocational training
- To identify some of the major factors contributing to illiteracy
- To determine the extent of work being done among illiterates by benevolent groups, churches, individuals, communities and literacy councils in Texas

This study is based on four assumptions or hypotheses:

1. There is a significant relationship between membership in an ethnic group and illiteracy.
2. There is a positive relationship between low socio-economic status and illiteracy.
3. There is a definite relationship between illiteracy and crime.
4. There is a direct relationship between illiteracy and unemployment and the inability to puruse vocational training.

The ultimate objective would be the development of a program of basic education for illiterates to be submitted to the State Board of Education and the Commissioner of Education.

Definition of Terms

The following terms are frequently used in this study:

Anglo - is used to refer to Americans of non-Spanish and non-Negro heritage.

Mexican - is used to describe recent immigrants and those of Mexican citizenship.

Spanish surnames - is used synonymous with the terms "Spanish-speaking people," "Spanish-speaking groups," "Latin American."

Non-White - is used to describe the Negro group.

Illiterate - is used to describe individuals with no formal schooling. The Census Bureau defines an illiterate as "a person who cannot both read and write a simple message either in English or any other language."

Functional illiterate - is one with less than five years of formal schooling who does not have education skills necessary to function effectively in modern society.

Migrant - one who is engaged in hand labor in seasonal agricultural employment and moves to work for temporary periods at places of temporary residence.

Adult - means a person who has reached the age of twenty-one years.

Dropout - a student who drops out of public or private school without completing high school.

The general term "illiteracy or illiterate" is used in this study to refer to those individuals with no schooling and those individuals with less than five years of schooling unless otherwise indicated.

Limitations of the Study

Time has been a major factor in determining the scope of this study. No effort has been made to determine the number of illiterates who are uneducable. No attempt has been made to study or evaluate the methods of teaching illiterates, nor has the writer proposed a curriculum for basic education. Time did not permit extensive study of the effect of cultural patterns or urbanization upon illiteracy.

J. B. Adair, Project Coordinator
Texas Study on Illiteracy

SECTION I

DEVELOPMENT OF LITERACY PROGRAMS IN TEXAS

The first effort to teach adult illiterates in Texas came with the establishment of the Educational Program under the Works Progress Administration during the summer of 1936. J. E. Jackson was appointed State Director and held this office until December, 1936. Following his resignation, C. W. Huser, Assistant State Director, was appointed State Director, a position he held until the cessation of the program in 1943.

This program included four areas of instruction: Literacy and Citizenship Education, General Education, Parent Education, and Vocational Education.

While extensive programs were carried out in each area, the most significant contribution was made in the area of Literacy and Citizenship Education. Many were taught to read and write to enable them to pass their citizenship tests. More than one thousand young men were reclassified for military service through this program.

The following statement by Norris Hiett, Associate Dean, Division of Extension, The University of Texas, summarizes the results of this program:

> During its existence in Texas the WPA Education Program taught 86,855 adults how to read and write. The 4,947 enrollees who became naturalized citizens as a result of training received in WPA classes were largely individuals who completed literacy training before receiving specialized training for naturalization. The 1,152 selectees under Selective Service who through training in literacy education classes were reclassified for military service represent another accomplishment within literacy education. [1]

Over forty per cent of the individuals taught in the Works Progress Administration literacy and citizenship program were between the ages of 16 and 24. These are today in the 36-44 age group. An examination of Table VII shows

---

[1] Hiett, Norris, Some Administrative Aspects of the WPA Adult Education Program in Texas.

a marked difference between the number of illiterates in the 35-44 and the 45-64 age groups. Twenty years later the impact of the Works Progress Administration literacy program is still evident.

Little organized effort to combat illiteracy in Texas during the period from 1942 to 1957 is observable. However, some programs for aliens were continued through county superintendents of schools in south and southwest counties, and a few programs were conducted by individuals, civic groups, and church groups. But these programs lacked continuity and evaluation and did not make any significant impact upon illiteracy.

Baylor Literacy Center

New interest was created in literacy work in the State by the establishment of the Baylor Literacy Center in 1957. The idea for establishment of this project resulted from a speech by President Eisenhower delivered on the Baylor Campus. Paul Geren, Administrative Assistant to the President of Baylor University, was instrumental in the development of the idea which led to the establishment of the Literacy Center.

The objective of the Center was to train leaders in State and international literacy work. Through efforts of Richard Cortright, first Director of the Center, hundreds of teachers were trained through workshops on the Baylor Campus and in various cities throughout the State.

Through the leadership of Mr. Cortright, his associates and successors, literacy councils were organized in many cities of the State. By 1961, thirty-three local literacy councils had been organized, fifteen of which are still active.

University credit courses have been offered on the campus and hundreds of illiterates have been taught by teachers trained in the Center. Workshops and conferences have been conducted on the campus and in communities in the State. Some materials have been published and sold through the Baylor Bookstore.

During the fall of 1963, the literacy program was reorganized with the intent to give more attention to the training of teachers and leaders on the campus. Presently, the program is jointly sponsored by the Department of Religion and the Department of Journalism. Leaders are trained in regular credit courses on the campus and in workshops on and off the campus. This includes methods of teaching illiterates and the techniques of writing curriculum materials. The present literacy program is under the direction of J. B. Adair.

Texas Literacy Council

The Texas Literacy Council was organized in October, 1959, in Waco, Texas, as an independent, non-sectarian, non-profit corporation. Its purpose, as stated in the Consitution and By-Laws, is as follows:

> ARTICLE III--PURPOSES: The purpose of the Texas Literacy Council is:
>
> 1. To help the local literacy councils more effectively achieve their goal; i.e., the finding of illiterates and semi-illiterates and teaching them to read and write so that they may take their rightful places as adult literate citizens of Texas.
> 2. To advise local councils who ask for assistance in accomplishing this.
> 3. To publish a quarterly newsletter in order to keep the local councils informed about each other and about news in the field of literacy.

Annual conferences have been held by the Texas Literacy Council. Through varied programs and workshops, the problems of illiteracy have been kept before the public. Leaders have been encouraged and trained to work with illiterates. Local literacy councils and teacher training workshops for illiterates have been organized in various cities.

The Texas Literacy Council has the following standing committees: Membership, Scholarship, Research, Public Relations, Testing and Counseling, Library and Publications, and Nominations. Three of these--the Research Committee,

the Public Relations Committee, and the Committee on Testing and Counseling--have been active in evaluation of present programs and in experimenting with new methods and techniques.

Accurate records are not available at the Baylor Literacy Center or the Texas Literacy Council to give the full results of the present literacy movement in Texas, as many individuals and local teaching groups were not affiliated with the Texas Literacy Council.

According to the most reliable data available from the records of the Texas Literacy Council and the Baylor Literacy Center, the following table has been compiled.

TABLE I

Number of Teachers Trained for Literacy,
Number of Illiterates Taught and
Number of Local Literacy Councils
1957--1964

Period	Teachers Trained	Pupils Taught	Local Councils
Sept., 1957--May, 1961	2,257	1,738	33*
May, 1961--May, 1963	687	1,385	28
May, 1963--May, 1964	394	1,434	23

*Of the 33 councils listed in 1961, 15 are still in operation in 1964, and 8 new ones have been formed.

Literacy Programs by Television

A number of television programs have been planned for illiterates in large cities in Texas by educational television stations and commercial stations.

One of the first television programs to be viewed in the State was carried by KWKC in Waco. This program beamed the program, "Operation Alphabet," often called "Operation ABC." Similar programs have been produced in Dallas by Station WFAA. The Dallas program was called "Operation LIFT."

The Dallas project was started April 14, 1961, by the Council of Jewish Women. In the initial stages of the project, Dallas Public Schools gave assistance. Eleven vocational homemaking teachers worked in housing units teaching people proper use of surplus commodities. They visited in the homes and encouraged illiterates to view the program and attend the centers.

"Operation LIFT" was televised from 6:10--6:40 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. The plan was to encourage illiterates to view the telecasts, and then go to literacy centers at night in the housing centers and study and discuss the lessons.

"Operation Alphabet" - KLRN-TV - Austin

KLRN-TV, Austin, completed a telecast of "Operation Alphabet" during the spring of 1964. The program was beamed to the Austin and San Antonio areas.

Harvey Herbst, Manager of KLRN-TV, reports that very little organized activity took place in Austin, while in San Antonio more than six hundred were enrolled in the television series. Most of those enrolled in the television series were enrolled in about thirty different centers and met with teachers to discuss the television lesson. Mr. Herbst further states that the organized efforts of the San Antonio Literacy Center contributed to the effectiveness of the program in that area.

Literacy Training in Colleges and High Schools

Junior and senior colleges have not been active in literacy training in recent years. Many classes in basic education were organized during the early days of the Veterans' Program following World War II.

Questionnaires were sent to all junior and senior colleges in the State to determine the extent of literacy training. Responses received from sixty-one colleges indicated four colleges or universities are offering literacy or basic education courses. About one hundred students were enrolled in all the programs, two of which were related to naturalization of aliens.

A few college and university teachers are teaching foreign-born students and adults individually, but little organized effort is being made to offer programs of basic education to adults.

Examination of courses offered by colleges and universities reveals the lack of professional education courses in adult education dealing specifically

with literacy or basic education. A number of courses deal with vocational education for adults. The only credit courses in basic education are offered at Baylor University.

Questionnaires were sent to four hundred of our larger school districts in the State regarding literacy or basic education programs for adults. One hundred eight responded. According to these reports, only fourteen schools offered any type of basic education or literacy training to adults. About four hundred adults were enrolled during 1963.

Literacy Training Under the Manpower Development and Training Act in Texas

The Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) is a Federal law intended to alleviate unemployment that is caused by lack of skills essential for the available jobs. The responsibility for carrying out the provisions of this Act is divided between the United States Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In Texas, it is divided between the Texas Employment Commission (TEC) and the Texas Education Agency (TEA).

After working with the Manpower Development and Training Act in Texas for several months, the Texas Employment Commission found that many unemployed people were unemployed because of the lack of basic education. This same finding by other states stimulated Congress to pass an amendment to the Manpower Development and Training Act allowing up to twenty weeks for literacy training above the fifty-two weeks of occupational training.

The initial classes in literacy training in Texas are currently being conducted in San Antonio, Harlandale Independent School District and St. Philip's College, with the occupational objective being Maids, General. A total of 180 people will be enrolled. Other proposals in literacy and occupational training in custodial, farming, and sewing machine operators are in the final stages of completion. One project in All-Around Farm Machinery with literacy training has been approved to be conducted by Del Mar Technical Institute, Corpus Christi. A project to train cooks with literacy has been approved for Laredo.

SECTION II

DISTRIBUTION OF ILLITERACY IN TEXAS

The population of Texas is made up from varied racial and cultural groups. While there has been a gradual assimilation of most of the cultural groups, two large ethnic groups, Latin American and Negro, have retained strong racial identity. Even though illiteracy is not confined to any race, the percentage of illiteracy among these two groups is substantially higher than among the Anglo Americans.

Figure I shows the distribution of illiteracy in Texas as follows: counties having an illiteracy rate of 20 per cent, counties having an illiteracy rate of 10-20 per cent, and counties having an illiteracy rate of less than 10 per cent. Tables II, III and IV give a more complete statistical analysis of the population according to these three classifications.

Counties with an illiteracy rate of more than 20 per cent are counties in the extreme southwest. Counties with an illiteracy rate of 10 to 20 per cent are also located in South and Central Texas. Most of the counties having an illiteracy rate of 10 per cent or more have a high percentage of Latin American population. According to the 1960 United States census, Texas has a population of 9,581,528 persons. The projected population for 1963 according to estimates from the United States census is 10,397,000. This would indicate an increase of 815,472 during the last three years. In 1960 there were 669,215 persons age 25 and older having completed less than five years of schooling. The number of illiterates has probably increased slightly, while the percentage in relationship to the total population has decreased during the last three years.

About seven per cent of the adult population 25 years and older would be classified as illiterates when the figure 669,215 is compared to the total Texas population of 9,581,528.

FIGURE I

DISTRIBUTION OF ILLITERACY IN TEXAS
SHOWING COUNTIES WITH MORE THAN 20 PER CENT,
10 TO 20 PER CENT, AND 10 PER CENT OR LESS: 1960

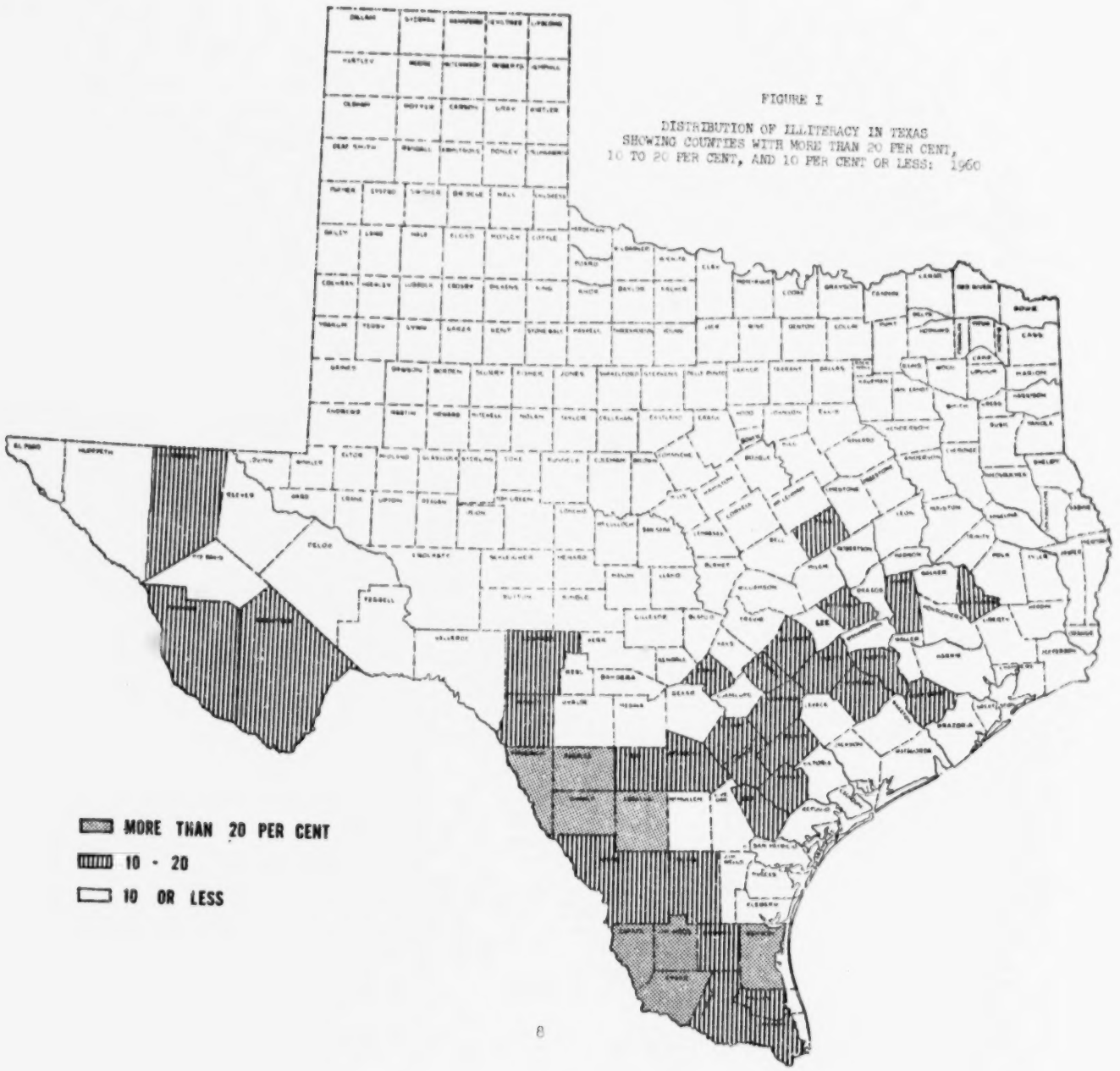

TABLE II

TEXAS COUNTIES WITH MORE THAN TWENTY PER CENT ILLITERATE POPULATION
SHOWING TOTAL POPULATION, NUMBER NO SCHOOLING, NUMBER LESS THAN 5 YEARS SCHOOLING,
AND TOTAL NUMBER NO SCHOOLING AND LESS THAN 5 YEARS SCHOOLING,
PER CENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, AND
MEDIAN SCHOOL YEAR COMPLETED

County	Population	Persons 25 Years and Older		Total No. Schooling & Less Than 5 Years	Per Cent Illiterate of The Total Population	Median School Year Completed in County
		No Schooling	Less Than 5 Years Schooling			
Dimmit	10,095	1,019	1,097	2,116	20.9609	5.3
Jim Hogg	5,022	479	614	1,093	21.7642	6.1
Kenedy	884	128	77	205	23.1900	*
La Salle	5,972	835	585	1,420	23.7776	4.8
Maverick	14,508	1,162	1,764	2,926	20.1682	5.6
Starr	17,137	1,511	2,298	3,809	22.2268	5.0
Zapata	4,393	388	615	1,003	22.8318	5.1
Zavala	12,696	1,333	1,512	2,845	22.4086	4.5

* Not Available

TABLE III

TEXAS COUNTIES WITH AN ILLITERACY RATE OF 10-20 PER CENT,
SHOWING TOTAL POPULATION, NUMBER WITH NO SCHOOLING,
NUMBER WITH LESS THAN FIVE YEARS SCHOOLING,
TOTAL WITH NO SCHOOLING AND LESS THAN FIVE YEARS SCHOOLING,
PER CENT OF ILLITERATE POPULATION,
MEDIAN SCHOOL YEAR COMPLETED
1960

County	Population	Persons 25 Years and Older		Total No Schooling & Less Than 5 Years	Per Cent Illiterate of the Total Population	Median School Year Completed in County
		No Schooling	Less Than 5 Years Schooling			
Atascosa	18,828	1,391	1,717	3,108	16.5073	7.8
Austin	13,777	152	325	477	12.3684	7.6
Bastrop	16,925	544	1,758	2,302	13.6012	7.8
Bee	23,755	1,247	1,329	2,576	10.8440	9.1
Brewster	6,434	201	472	673	10.4601	10.8
Brooks	8,609	596	843	1,439	16.7151	7.1
Burleson	11,177	425	1,089	1,514	13.5457	7.8
Caldwell	17,222	885	1,412	2,297	13.3376	8.3
Cameron	151,098	10,075	13,380	23,455	15.5230	7.8
Colorado	18,463	396	1,560	1,956	10.5942	8.2
Comal	19,844	746	1,510	2,256	11.3687	8.2
Culberson	2,794	115	174	289	10.3436	9.6
DeWitt	20,683	970	2,005	2,975	14.3838	7.9
Duval	13,398	1,011	1,415	2,426	18.1072	7.0
Edwards	2,317	113	226	339	14.6310	9.4
Falls	21,263	657	2,014	2,671	12.5617	8.1
Fayette	20,384	341	2,240	2,581	12.6619	7.4
Fort Bend	40,527	1,801	3,904	5,705	14.0770	7.7
Frio	10,112	1,041	928	1,969	19.4719	6.4

TABLE III--Continued

County	Population	Persons 25 Years and Older: No Schooling	Persons 25 Years and Older: Less Than 5 Years Schooling	Total No Schooling & Less Than 5 Years	Per Cent Illiterate of the Total Population	Median School Year Completed in County
Goliad	5,429	377	557	934	17.2039	7.5
Gonzales	17,845	1,073	1,694	2,767	15.5057	7.8
Grimes	12,709	378	1,524	1,902	14.9658	8.0
Guadalupe	29,017	1,228	2,138	3,366	11.6001	8.4
Hays	19,934	1,313	1,302	2,615	13.1183	8.8
Hidalgo	180,904	14,967	18,513	33,480	18.5071	6.2
Houston	19,376	524	1,544	2,068	10.6730	8.7
Jackson	14,040	478	975	1,453	10.3490	8.6
Jeff Davis	1,582	96	140	236	14.9178	7.8
Jim Wells	34,548	1,955	2,948	4,903	14.1918	8.2
Karnes	14,995	1,003	1,379	2,382	15.8853	7.5
Kaufman	29,931	691	2,411	3,102	10.3638	8.7
Kinney	2,452	103	315	418	17.0473	8.3
Kleberg	30,052	1,300	1,706	3,006	10.0027	9.7
Lavaca	20,174	383	2,230	2,613	12.9523	7.6
Lee	8,949	120	941	1,061	11.8561	7.6
Leon	9,951	259	821	1,080	10.8532	8.6
Liberty	31,595	829	2,760	3,589	11.3594	8.6
Limestone	20,413	1,292	1,443	2,735	13.3983	8.6
Live Oak	7,846	499	573	1,072	13.6630	8.2
Madison	6,749	137	550	687	10.1793	8.7
Medina	18,904	900	1,495	2,395	12.6693	8.5
Menard	2,964	101	212	313	10.5601	9.7
Milam	22,263	649	1,737	2,386	10.7173	8.5
Newton	10,372	230	942	1,172	11.2997	8.0
Pecos	11,957	493	730	1,223	10.2283	10.2
Polk	13,861	285	1,253	1,538	11.0959	8.3
Presidio	5,460	352	479	831	15.2198	8.8

TABLE III--Continued

County	Population	Persons 25 Years and Older: No Schooling	Persons 25 Years and Older: Less Than 5 Years Schooling	Total No Schooling & Less Than 5 Years	Per Cent Illiterate of the Total Population	Median School Year Completed in County
Real	2,079	65	155	220	10.5820	8.5
Reeves	17,644	924	1,367	2,291	12.9846	9.6
Refugio	10,975	584	739	1,323	12.0547	9.0
Robertson	16,157	587	1,454	2,041	12.6323	8.2
Sabine	7,302	228	609	837	11.4626	7.9
San Augustine	7,722	166	650	816	10.5672	8.0
San Jacinto	6,153	221	798	1,019	16.5610	7.3
San Patricio	45,021	3,307	3,381	6,688	14.8553	8.1
Sutton	3,738	130	271	401	10.7277	9.7
Terrell	2,600	169	181	350	13.4615	9.8
Trinity	7,539	241	722	963	12.7736	8.4
Tyler	10,666	263	863	1,126	10.5569	8.4
Uvalde	16,814	965	1,472	2,437	14.4939	8.5
Val Verde	24,461	1,449	1,502	2,951	12.0641	9.6
Walker	21,475	655	1,670	2,325	10.8265	8.7
Washington	19,145	436	2,123	2,559	13.3664	7.7
Webb	64,791	4,096	7,202	11,298	17.4376	6.5
Wharton	38,152	1,253	3,419	4,672	12.2458	8.1
Willacy	20,084	1,726	1,991	3,717	18.5073	6.1
Williamson	35,044	1,265	2,827	4,092	11.6767	8.3
Wilson	13,267	882	1,385	2,267	17.0875	7.0

TABLE IV

TEXAS COUNTIES WITH AN ILLITERACY RATE OF 10 PER CENT OR LESS,
SHOWING TOTAL POPULATION, NUMBER WITH NO SCHOOLING,
NUMBER LESS THAN 5 YEARS SCHOOLING, TOTAL NO SCHOOLING AND LESS THAN 5 YEARS SCHOOLING,
PER CENT OF ILLITERATE POPULATION,
MEDIAN SCHOOL YEAR COMPLETED: 1960

County	Population	Persons 25 Years and Older		Total No Schooling & Less Than 5 Years	Per Cent Illiterate of The Total Population	Median School Year Completed in County
		No Schooling	Less Than 5 Years Schooling			
Anderson	28,162	318	1,654	1,972	7.0023	9.3
Andrews	13,450	62	249	311	2.3123	11.5
Angelina	39,814	536	2,388	2,924	7.3442	9.2
Aransas	7,006	156	414	570	8.1359	9.3
Archer	6,110	12	232	244	3.9935	10.3
Armstrong	1,966	12	52	64	3.2553	12.1
Bailey	9,090	152	325	477	5.2475	10.0
Bandera	3,892	29	186	215	5.5242	10.2
Baylor	5,893	72	239	311	5.2774	9.9
Bell	94,097	1,055	3,000	4,055	4.3004	10.6
Bexar	687,475	22,557	39,303	61,860	9.0024	10.0
Blanco	3,657	48	179	227	6.2073	9.1
Borden	1,076	11	20	31	2.8810	11.0
Bosque	10,809	96	675	771	7.1329	9.3
Bowie	59,971	824	3,703	4,527	7.5486	9.5
Brazoria	76,200	928	3,143	4,071	5.3422	10.5
Brazos	44,895	920	2,237	3,157	7.0320	11.0
Briscoe	3,577	27	117	144	4.0257	10.4
Brown	24,728	251	1,157	1,408	5.6940	10.4
Burnet	9,265	142	401	543	5.8608	9.6
Calhoun	16,592	414	891	1,305	7.8652	9.9
Callahan	7,929	79	316	395	4.9817	10.2
Camp	7,849	113	434	547	6.9690	9.2
Carson	7,781	29	192	221	2.8403	11.3

TABLE IV--Continued

County	Population	Persons 25 Years and Older		Total No Schooling & Less Than 5 Years	Per Cent Illiterate of The Total Population	Median School Year Completed in County
		No Schooling	Less Than 5 Years Schooling			
Cass	23,496	424	1,539	1,963	8.3546	8.7
Castro	8,923	170	305	475	5.3233	10.8
Chambers	10,379	188	699	887	8.5461	9.1
Cherokee	33,120	692	2,574	3,266	9.8611	8.8
Childress	8,421	51	361	412	4.8925	10.2
Clay	8,351	36	198	234	2.8021	9.9
Cochran	6,417	137	288	425	6.6230	10.2
Coke	3,589	22	112	134	3.7336	10.7
Coleman	12,458	162	548	710	5.6991	10.1
Collin	41,247	446	2,352	2,798	6.7835	9.3
Collinsworth	6,276	48	266	314	5.0032	9.8
Comanche	11,865	151	538	689	5.8070	9.4
Concho	3,672	112	195	307	8.3606	10.0
Cooke	22,560	145	911	1,056	4.6809	9.8
Coryell	23,961	80	508	588	2.4540	10.5
Cottle	4,207	86	286	372	8.8424	9.0
Crane	4,699	22	89	111	2.3622	11.8
Crockett	4,209	84	190	274	6.5099	11.6
Crosby	10,347	253	571	824	7.9637	9.7
Dallam	6,302	56	213	269	4.2685	10.6
Dallas	951,527	7,913	26,844	34,757	3.6528	12.0
Dawson	19,185	657	1,034	1,691	8.8142	9.5
Deaf Smith	13,187	253	466	719	5.4523	10.7
Delta	5,860	85	379	464	7.9181	9.3
Denton	47,432	252	1,388	1,640	3.4576	11.0
Dickens	4,963	133	275	408	8.2208	9.5
Donley	4,449	30	193	223	5.0124	10.2
Eastland	19,526	165	921	1,086	5.5618	9.6
Ector	90,995	762	2,230	2,992	3.2881	11.3
Ellis	43,395	990	2,477	3,467	7.9894	9.3

TABLE IV--Continued

County	Population	Persons 25 Years and Older: No Schooling	Persons 25 Years and Older: Less Than 5 Years Schooling	Total No Schooling & Less Than 5 Years	Per Cent Illiterate of The Total Population	Median School Year Completed in County
El Paso	314,070	6,808	16,798	23,606	7.5162	11.1
Erath	16,236	77	560	637	3.9234	10.3
Fannin	23,880	301	1,770	2,071	8.6725	9.0
Fisher	7,861	186	470	656	8.3408	9.4
Floyd	12,369	259	525	784	6.3384	10.0
Foard	3,125	38	164	202	6.4640	9.6
Franklin	5,101	51	307	358	7.0182	9.0
Freestone	12,525	227	835	1,062	8.4790	8.7
Gaines	12,267	98	375	473	3.8559	10.8
Galveston	140,364	2,196	6,494	8,690	6.1910	10.2
Garza	6,611	135	293	428	6.4741	9.8
Gillespie	10,048	107	628	735	7.3149	8.1
Glasscock	1,118	4	27	31	2.7728	11.2
Gray	31,535	94	598	692	2.1944	11.2
Grayson	73,043	638	3,146	3,784	5.1805	10.0
Gregg	69,436	642	2,969	3,611	5.2005	10.7
Hale	36,798	917	1,569	2,486	6.7558	10.5
Hall	7,322	72	349	421	5.7498	9.5
Hamilton	8,488	108	364	472	5.5608	9.4
Hansford	6,208	---	73	73	1.1759	11.8
Hardeman	8,275	136	504	640	7.7341	9.8
Hardin	24,629	405	1,752	2,157	8.7580	9.1
Harris	1,243,158	13,581	43,176	56,757	4.5655	11.3
Harrison	45,594	806	2,818	3,624	7.9484	9.4
Hartley	2,171	4	58	62	2.8558	11.7
Haskell	11,174	252	658	910	8.1439	9.5
Hemphill	3,185	33	51	84	2.6374	11.2
Henderson	21,786	402	1,465	1,867	8.5697	8.7
Hill	23,650	331	1,760	2,091	8.8414	9.0
Hockley	22,340	420	820	1,240	5.5506	10.5

TABLE IV--Continued

County	Population	Persons 25 Years and Older: No Schooling	Persons 25 Years and Older: Less Than 5 Years Schooling	Total No Schooling & Less Than 5 Years	Per Cent Illiterate of The Total Population	Median School Year Completed in County
Hood	5,443	41	170	211	3.8765	9.5
Hopkins	18,594	198	917	1,115	5.9966	9.3
Howard	40,139	631	1,807	1,176	4.5019	11.1
Hudspeth	3,343	113	181	294	8.7945	10.0
Hunt	39,399	445	1,612	2,057	5.2209	10.0
Hutchinson	34,419	74	536	610	1.7723	11.8
Irion	1,183	17	89	106	8.9603	9.7
Jack	7,418	61	253	314	4.2329	9.9
Jasper	22,100	381	1,745	2,126	9.6199	8.6
Jefferson	245,659	4,938	11,506	16,444	6.6938	10.8
Johnson	34,720	336	1,425	1,761	5.0720	9.7
Jones	19,303	379	958	1,337	6.9278	10.0
Kendall	5,889	64	350	414	7.0301	8.8
Kent	1,727	12	41	53	3.0689	11.0
Kerr	16,800	450	984	1,434	8.5357	10.0
Kimble	3,943	73	208	281	7.1266	10.5
King	640	14	34	48	7.5000	----
Knox	7,857	122	475	597	7.5983	9.6
Lamar	34,234	484	2,241	2,725	7.9599	9.2
Lamb	21,896	416	1,080	1,496	6.8323	9.9
Lampasas	9,418	194	472	666	7.0716	10.0
Lipscomb	3,406	34	117	151	4.4334	10.2
Llano	5,240	43	230	273	5.2099	10.1
Lubbock	156,271	2,197	4,762	6,959	4.4532	11.6
Loving	226	---	19	19	8.4071	----
Lynn	10,914	358	562	920	8.4295	9.7
McCulloch	8,815	235	594	829	9.4044	10.2
McLennan	150,091	2,045	6,904	8,949	5.9624	10.2
McMullen	1,116	49	53	102	9.1398	11.0
Marion	8,049	143	557	700	8.6967	8.8
Martin	5,068	156	232	388	7.6559	10.0
Mason	3,780	57	191	248	6.5608	10.1

TABLE IV--Continued

County	Population	Persons 25 Years and Older: No Schooling	Persons 25 Years and Older: Less Than 5 Years Schooling	Total No Schooling & Less Than 5 Years	Per Cent Illiterate of The Total Population	Median School Year Completed in County
Matagorda	25,744	640	1,778	2,418	9.3925	9.1
Midland	67,717	594	1,430	2,024	2.9889	12.4
Mills	4,467	20	177	197	4.4101	9.9
Mitchell	11,255	273	568	841	7.4722	9.7
Montague	14,893	102	749	851	5.7141	9.4
Montgomery	26,839	463	2,053	2,516	9.3744	9.0
Moore	14,773	43	187	230	1.5569	11.7
Morris	12,576	227	624	851	6.7669	9.8
Motley	2,870	69	133	202	7.0383	9.8
Nacogdoches	28,046	530	1,880	2,410	8.5930	9.1
Navarro	34,423	699	2,341	3,040	8.8313	9.0
Nueces	221,573	8,999	12,638	21,637	9.7652	10.0
Nolan	18,963	183	728	911	4.8041	10.4
Ochiltree	9,380	17	166	183	1.9510	11.8
Oldham	1,928	---	30	30	1.5560	12.1
Orange	60,357	751	2,374	3,125	5.1775	10.4
Palo Pinto	20,516	156	905	1,061	5.1716	10.3
Panola	16,870	282	1,228	1,510	8.9508	8.9
Parker	23,808	117	763	880	3.8462	10.4
Parmer	9,583	162	336	498	5.1967	11.1
Potter	115,580	396	2,085	2,481	2.1466	11.7
Rains	2,993	32	169	201	6.7157	8.2
Randall	33,913	42	187	229	.6753	12.5
Reagan	3,782	38	96	134	3.5431	11.2
Red River	15,682	249	1,271	1,520	9.6926	8.6
Roberts	1,075	3	23	26	2.4186	11.3
Rockwall	5,878	162	390	552	9.3909	9.2
Runnels	15,016	278	805	1,083	7.2123	9.6
Rusk	36,421	513	2,221	2,734	7.5067	9.6
San Saba	6,381	156	275	431	6.7544	9.7
Schleicher	2,791	108	83	191	6.8434	10.4
Scurry	20,369	279	638	917	4.5019	10.8

TABLE IV--Continued

County	Population	Persons 25 Years and Older: No Schooling	Persons 25 Years and Older: Less Than 5 Years Schooling	Total No Schooling & Less Than 5 Years	Per Cent Illiterate of The Total Population	Median School Year Completed in County
Shackelford	3,990	32	131	163	4.0852	11.0
Shelby	20,479	438	1,573	2,011	9.8198	8.4
Sherman	2,605	---	43	43	1.6507	11.6
Smith	86,472	860	3,480	4,340	5.0261	10.6
Somervell	2,577	49	191	240	9.3132	8.8
Stephens	8,885	82	306	388	4.3669	11.5
Sterling	1,177	45	11	56	4.7579	11.7
Stonewall	3,017	34	125	159	5.2701	9.8
Swisher	10,607	159	334	493	4.6479	11.0
Tarrant	538,956	3,739	14,851	18,590	3.4522	11.5
Taylor	101,078	1,193	2,551	3,744	3.7041	12.0
Terry	16,286	332	744	1,076	6.6069	10.0
Throckmorton	2,767	47	86	133	4.8066	10.5
Titus	16,785	300	817	1,117	6.6548	9.4
Tom Green	64,630	1,153	2,861	4,014	6.2107	10.7
Travis	212,136	5,406	7,997	13,403	6.3181	11.6
Upshur	19,793	240	1,169	1,409	7.1187	9.2
Upton	6,239	96	139	235	3.7666	11.3
Van Zandt	19,091	267	1,354	1,621	8.4909	8.9
Victoria	46,475	1,717	2,795	4,512	9.7084	9.4
Waller	12,071	209	763	972	8.0524	9.4
Ward	14,917	320	453	773	5.1820	11.0
Wheeler	7,947	32	207	239	3.0074	10.1
Wichita	123,528	969	3,456	4,425	3.5822	11.5
Wilbarger	17,748	260	928	1,188	6.5247	9.7
Winkler	13,652	122	340	462	3.3841	11.3
Wise	17,012	127	689	816	4.7966	9.8
Wood	17,653	245	1,145	1,390	7.8740	9.0
Yoakum	8,032	70	163	233	2.9009	11.3
Young	17,254	98	536	634	3.6745	10.1

A comparative study of illiteracy in the United States, shown by the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1960, indicates there were about 672,000 adult illiterates 25 years and older in Texas and a total of 5,031,000 adults 25 years and older. When the number of adult illiterates 25 years and older is compared to the total adult population 25 years and older, illiteracy is 13.4 per cent. Table V shows Texas ranks forty-first in relation to the fifty states and the District of Columbia in the number of illiterates 25 years and older in comparison to the same total age group.

In the section of this study entitled Population Distribution by Ethnic Groups, the number of illiterates 14 years and older has been given as 731,218. Since there are 6,562,992 persons 14 years and older, the percentage of illiteracy for this age comparison is 11 per cent. In this study, 731,218 will be used as the number of illiterates in Texas. This number includes 58,992 identified in Table VII in the 14-25 age group. Tables and charts not using this age group are identified as including ages 25 years and older.

Examination of Table II shows eight counties having an illiteracy rate of more than 20 per cent. In each of these counties the median school year completed is six years or less. It should be observed, however, that these counties are in areas of relatively sparse population. While the percentage of illiteracy is high, there are only 15,417 functional illiterates in eight counties, whereas there are more than 60,000 functional illiterates in the city of San Antonio.

In a realistic look at illiteracy, the number of illiterates must be considered, as well as the percentage of illiterates. This is particularly true in the large metropolitan areas where there are many functional illiterates but the percentage is relatively low.

Table III indicates 30 counties with an illiteracy rate between 10 and 20 per cent of the total population. This includes 123,277 functional illiterates.

TABLE V

PER CENT OF POPULATION 25 YEARS OLD AND OLDER
IN 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: 1960
WITH LESS THAN 5 YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED: 1960

State	Rank	Per Cent	State	Rank	Per Cent
Utah	1	2.8	Pennsylvania	27	6.9
Iowa	2	3.0	New Jersey	28	7.0
Idaho	3	3.3	Missouri	29	7.1
Oregon	4	3.3	D. C.	30	7.2
Washington	5	3.4	Rhode Island	31	7.4
Nebraska	6	3.6	Maryland	32	7.7
Wyoming	7	3.6	New York	33	7.8
Kansas	8	3.7	Alaska	34	8.2
Vermont	9	3.8	UNITED STATES		8.3
Nevada	10	3.9	Oklahoma	35	8.6
Minnesota	11	4.0	Florida	36	9.2
South Dakota	12	4.1	Arizona	37	10.0
Montana	13	4.1	West Virginia	38	11.0
New Hampshire	14	4.4	New Mexico	39	12.2
Main	15	4.7	Virginia	40	13.1
Colorado	16	4.7	Texas	41	13.4
Indiana	17	4.9	Kentucky	42	13.8
Wisconsin	18	5.3	Tennessee	43	14.8
Ohio	19	5.4	Hawaii	44	15.0
California	20	5.7	Arkansas	45	15.4
Michigan	21	5.8	Alabama	46	16.3
Massachusetts	22	6.0	North Carolina	47	16.5
North Dakota	23	6.0	Georgia	48	17.6
Illinois	24	6.3	Mississippi	49	18.8
Connecticut	25	6.3	South Carolina	50	20.3
Delaware	26	6.6	Louisiana	51	21.3

FIGURE II

METROPOLITAN AREAS, ABILENE, AMARILLO, AUSTIN, BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR, BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO, CORPUS CHRISTI, DALLAS, EL PASO, FORT WORTH, GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY, HOUSTON, LAREDO, LUBBOCK, MIDLAND, ODESSA, SAN ANGELO, SAN ANTONIO, TEXARKANA-(TEXAS - ARKANSAS) TYLER, WACO, WICHITA FALLS HAVING A TOTAL OF MORE THAN 350,000 FUNCTIONAL ILLITERATES.

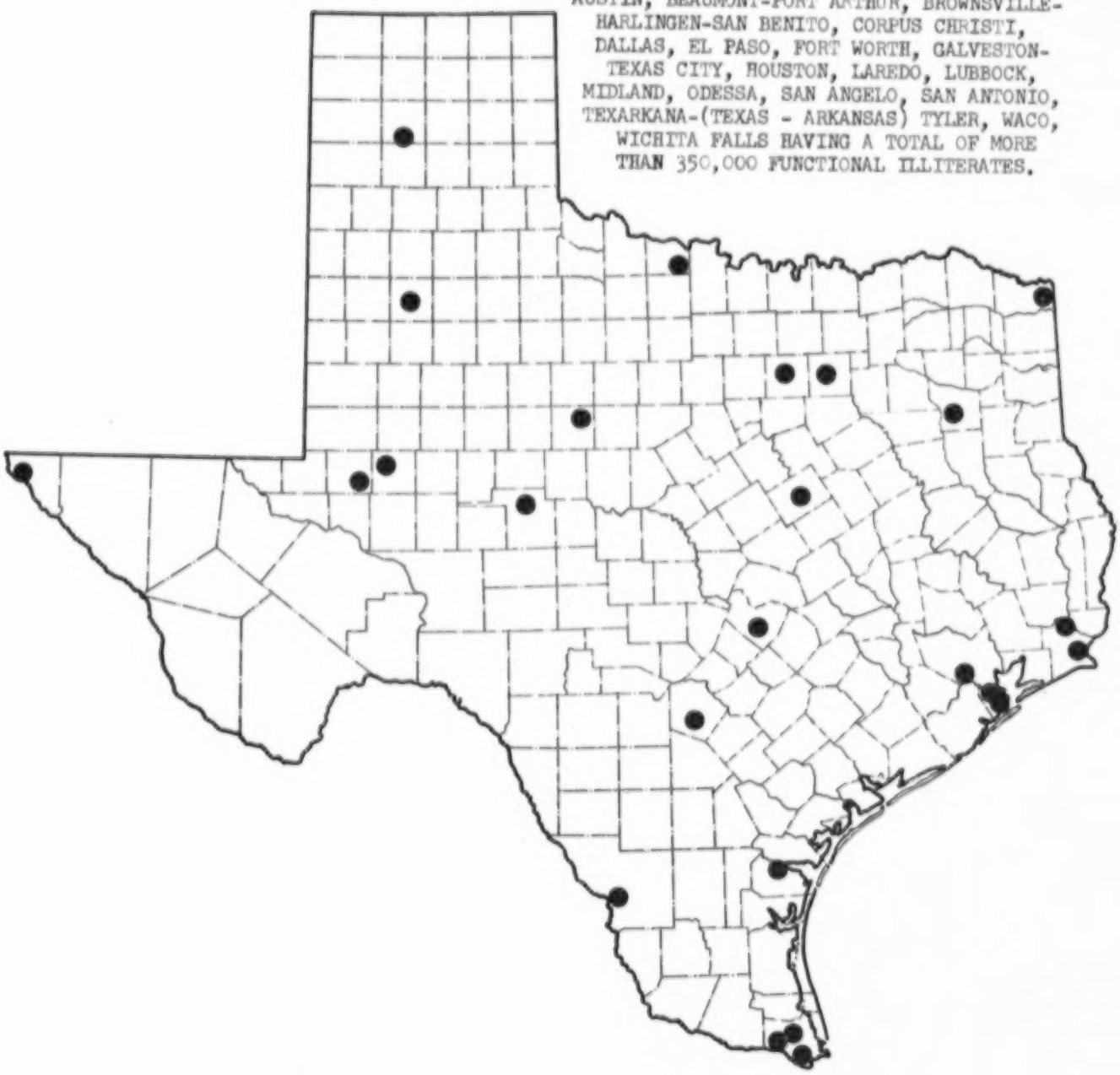

TABLE VI

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS AND OVER 64, ACCORDING TO AGE,
NON-WHITE, ANGLO, AND LATIN, RESIDENCE, SEX IN TEXAS 1960

	AGE GROUPING					
	14-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	Over 64	Total
NON-WHITE						
Rural						
Male	28,205	14,072	12,671	27,163	15,031	97,142
Female	24,878	14,063	13,817	28,019	15,032	95,809
Urban						
Male	65,947	57,669	50,273	74,055	26,194	274,138
Female	72,332	68,013	59,785	81,288	30,809	312,227
Total	191,362	153,817	136,546	210,525	87,066	779,316
LATIN						
Rural						
Male	30,158	20,312	16,042	20,850	5,990	93,352
Female	28,405	18,150	13,553	16,404	4,851	81,363
Urban						
Male	65,966	89,761	71,203	87,327	26,664	340,921
Female	104,115	79,929	60,468	69,544	22,905	336,961
Total	228,644	208,152	161,266	194,125	60,410	852,597

TABLE VI(CONTINUED)

	AGE GROUPING					
	14-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	Over 64	Total
ANGLO						
Rural						
Male	148,829	97,298	108,876	215,239	98,597	668,839
Female	119,022	96,740	110,564	209,376	102,020	637,722
Urban						
Male	436,525	345,387	341,529	456,909	155,448	1,735,798
Female	408,047	373,163	367,247	515,771	224,492	1,888,720
Total	1,112,423	912,588	928,216	1,397,295	580,557	4,931,079
TOTAL	1,532,429	1,274,557	1,226,028	1,801,945	728,033	6,562,992

* Abstracted from 1960 Census Reports

TABLE VII

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS AND OVER 64,
WITH FIVE YEARS OF SCHOOLING OR LESS,
FOR NON-WHITE, ANGLO, AND LATIN, RESIDENCE, SEX
IN TEXAS: 1960

	AGE GROUPING					
	14-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	Over 64	Total
NON-WHITE						
RURAL						
Male	1,945	2,330	3,493	11,763	9,982	29,513
Female	1,200	1,341	2,043	7,290	7,898	19,772
URBAN						
Male	2,335	4,792	7,866	23,871	15,188	54,052
Female	1,734	2,877	5,955	17,816	14,254	42,636
Totals	7,214	11,340	19,357	60,740	47,322	145,973
LATIN						
RURAL						
Male	6,648	11,173	10,380	15,697	4,890	48,788
Female	6,108	9,243	8,749	11,835	3,803	39,738
URBAN						
Male	10,501	20,092	22,279	41,042	15,790	109,704
Female	12,300	25,303	27,531	44,626	17,402	127,162
Totals	35,557	65,811	68,939	113,200	41,885	325,392
ANGLO						
RURAL						
Male	3,586	4,398	7,108	24,946	25,241	65,279
Female	2,497	2,462	4,113	14,734	18,946	42,752
URBAN						
Male	5,455	7,121	11,050	30,813	28,906	83,345
Female	4,683	5,159	7,565	23,082	27,988	68,477
Totals	16,221	19,140	29,836	93,575	101,081	259,853
TOTAL	58,992	96,291	118,132	267,515	190,288	731,218

*Abstracted from 1960 Census Reports

Most of these counties are located in the southwest and central areas of the State.

Table IV shows the illiteracy distribution among counties having an illiteracy rate of ten per cent or less. Again, it should be noted that some counties have a large number of illiterates, such as Bexar County with 61,680, Dallas County with 34,757, Harris County with 56,757, Nueces County with 21,637, Tarrant County with 18,590, and Travis County with 13,403, but show a relatively low percentage of illiteracy in comparison to the total population.

Figure II shows location of 21 metropolitan areas having about one-half of the total illiterate population. This may indicate a trend toward urbanization of the educationally deficient in an effort to secure work or welfare benefits.

Population Distribution by Ethnic Groups

There is a significant relationship between membership in an ethnic group and illiteracy. This study is more concerned with the statistical evidence of this fact than with contributing factors, only because of the limitation of time and scope.

Table VI shows the number 14 years and older in the three ethnic groups as follows: non-white--779,316; Latin American--852,597; Anglo--4,931,079, giving a total of 6,562,992. This table gives a further distribution according to age, sex, rural and urban.

According to Table VII, the three ethnic groups have a total of 731,218 individuals 14 years and older with less than five years of schooling. The groups are divided as follows: Latin American--325,392; Anglo--259,853; and non-white--143,973. Table IX shows the membership in these three ethnic groups according to age and the percentage in each group.

Examination of Table VII shows there are more functional illiterates among the whites 64 years and older than any other ethnic group. However, the percentage of illiteracy among the Latin American and the non-white population is almost four times the percentage of illiteracy among the Anglo population. For example, the percentage of illiteracy among the Anglo rural male 65 and older is 25.6 in contrast to 81.6 per cent for the Latin American and 66.4 per cent

TABLE VIII

PER CENT OF LATIN INDIVIDUALS WITH FIVE YEARS OF SCHOOLING OR LESS, ACCORDING TO AGE, PARENTAGE, RESIDENCE, AND SEX IN TEXAS: 1960

	AGE GROUPING					
	14-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	Over 64	Total
FOREIGN BORN						
Rural						
Male	51.9	78.2	78.5	85.7	90.1	78.5
Female	49.2	73.7	78.2	86.3	91.3	77.8
Urban						
Male	23.4	44.6	49.4	67.6	79.6	58.6
Female	28.6	47.8	51.8	70.6	81.3	60.0
FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE						
Rural						
Male	18.8	52.4	66.6	80.3	84.8	51.1
Female	20.4	55.4	71.4	76.7	81.3	51.3
Urban						
Male	10.1	28.1	39.2	61.3	79.8	31.8
Female	10.2	30.8	46.7	65.6	76.9	34.8
NATIVE PARENTAGE						
Rural						
Male	18.8	44.7	54.2	63.6	68.2	40.1
Female	19.0	40.8	54.4	60.9	64.9	38.4
Urban						
Male	9.5	25.5	36.9	53.9	64.6	26.6
Female	9.4	26.3	40.6	54.0	61.7	27.3
TOTAL	13.8	35.0	47.5	65.3	77.0	39.7

* Based on 1960 Census Reports

TABLE IX

PER CENT OF INDIVIDUALS WITH FIVE YEARS OF SCHOOLING OR LESS,
FOR AGES 14 AND OVER 64,
NON-WHITE, LATIN, ANGLO RURAL AND URBAN,
MALE AND FEMALE IN TEXAS 1960

	AGE GROUPING					
	14-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	Over 64	Total
NON-WHITE						
RURAL						
Male	6.9	16.6	27.6	43.3	66.4	30.4
Female	4.8	9.5	14.8	26.0	52.5	20.6
URBAN						
Male	3.5	8.3	15.6	32.2	58.0	19.7
Female	2.4	4.2	10.0	21.9	46.3	13.7
LATIN						
RURAL						
Male	22.0	55.0	64.7	75.3	81.6	52.3
Female	21.5	50.9	64.6	72.1	78.4	48.8
URBAN						
Male	15.9	22.4	31.3	47.0	59.2	32.2
Female	11.8	31.7	45.5	64.2	76.0	37.7
ANGLO						
RURAL						
Male	2.4	4.5	6.5	11.6	25.6	9.8
Female	2.1	2.5	3.7	7.0	18.6	6.7
URBAN						
Male	1.2	2.1	3.2	6.7	18.6	4.8
Female	1.1	1.4	2.1	4.5	12.5	3.6
TOTAL	3.8	7.6	9.6	14.8	26.1	11.1

*Abstracted from 1960 Census Reports

for the non-white for the same age groups according to Table IX.

Table VII shows almost 60,000 functional illiterates within the three ethnic groups between the ages of 14 and 24. Latin Americans make up the largest group, with 35,557, which is more than 50 per cent. The extremely high percentage of illiteracy among the Latin Americans in each age group should be noted. Fifty-five per cent of the adults in the age group 35-44 and 75.3 per cent in the 45-64 age group have less than five years of education.

Table VII shows there are 118,132 individuals in the 35-44 age group and 267,515 in the 45-64 age group, which represents an increase of 149,383 between these two age groups. Several factors may contribute to the wide numerical difference between the two age groups. Many in the 45-64 age group may have had more limited educational opportunities than afforded the 35-44 age group. It has been noted earlier in this study that the Works Progress Administration educational program in Texas taught 87,000 illiterates during the years 1938-43. Many of those taught in the Works Progress Administration program would be in the 34-44 age group today. The literacy program of the Works Progress Administration may have been the major factor contributing to the lower literacy rate in this age group.

Further study of Table VIII shows a higher rate of illiteracy among the foreign-born, ranging from 23.4 per cent for urban males between the ages of 14-24 to 91.3 per cent for foreign-born females over 64 years of age. It is significant to note that 51.9 per cent of the foreign-born rural males in the 14-24 age group are functional illiterates.

It should be noted that Latin Americans with foreign-born parents or mixed parentage show a much lower rate of illiteracy. Rural males in this category show an illiteracy rate of 18.8 per cent as compared to 51.9 per cent for rural males in the 14-24 age group in the foreign-born category.

There has been a very slight decrease in illiteracy among Latin Americans of native parentage in the 14-24 age group as compared to those born of foreign or mixed parentage. Table IX shows the percentage of illiterates according to age groups, sex, race, and urban or rural.

Population Changes by Ethnic Groups

Most of the registered aliens in Texas were either born in Mexico or came from Mexican ancestry. This is also true of migrants. During the last ten years, the greatest percentage of population increases have come within the ethnic group with Spanish surnames. According to Table X compiled by the Institute of Public Affairs, The University of Texas, the per cent of gain has been much higher among those with Spanish surnames.[1]

TABLE X

TEXAS POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUPS, PER CENT OF POPULATION FOR 1950-1960 AND PER CENT OF GAIN FOR 1950-1960

Ethnic Group	1960 Population	Per Cent of Population 1950	Per Cent of Population 1960	Per Cent Gain 1950-60
Anglo	6,957,021	73.8	72.6	22.2
Spanish Surname	1,417,810	13.4	14.8	37.1
Non-White	1,204,846	12.8	12.6	22.4
Total	9,579,677	100.0	100.0	24.2

According to Table X, 14.8 per cent of the total population in 1960 were individuals with Spanish surnames. During the ten year period 1950-1960, there were 1,417,810 individuals with Spanish surnames. The number of individuals with Spanish surnames increased from 13.4 per cent to 14.8 per cent of the total population. The per cent of gain during this decade was 37.1, in contrast to 22.2 per cent gain for Anglos and 22.4 per cent for Negroes.

The Spanish surname population is expected to continue to grow at a much faster rate than other Texas ethnic groups but not to the extent that this group will become the largest group numerically in the State. It is expected

[1] Current Affairs Comment, Institute of Public Affairs, The University of Texas, Vol. 10, Number 1, January, 1964.

that the percentage of population with Spanish surnames will increase from 14.8 per cent to 17.9 per cent. If this rate should continue to the year 2000, the Spanish surname population would be 21.61 per cent of the total population.

With the rate of Spanish-speaking population growing at this projected rate and with the immigration of more than 20,000 from Mexico, the problem of illiterates will continue to be a major problem among this ethnic group. It has been pointed out earlier in the study that the rate of illiteracy is particularly high among children of foreign-born parents, running as much as 51 per cent for males with foreign-born parents. Table XI indicates that the rate of illiteracy is also high among Spanish-speaking individuals with native parentage.

TABLE XI [2]

NUMBER OF LATINS ACCORDING TO PARENTAGE
NATIVE OF NATIVE PARENTAGE
NATIVE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE, AND FOREIGN-BORN
AND PER CENT OF LATIN POPULATION
IN EACH GROUP IN TEXAS--1960

	1960 Population	Per Cent of Population 1950	1960
Native of Native Parentage	776,284	46.5	54.8
Native of Foreign or Mixed Parentage	442,387	35.3	31.2
Foreign-Born	199,139	18.2	14.0
Total	1,417,810	100.0	100.0

Table XII shows the rate of increase of Spanish population in areas of the state.

[2] Ibid.

TABLE XII

POPULATION OF SPANISH SURNAME IN
BEXAR, EL PASO, HIDALGO, CAMERON, NUECES, HARRIS,
AND WEBB COUNTIES FOR YEARS 1950-1960
AND PER CENT OF INCREASE FOR TEN YEAR PERIOD 1950-1960

	Spanish-Surname Population		Per Cent Gain
	1950	1960	1950-1960
Bexar	176,877	257,090	45.3
El Paso	89,555	136,993	53.0
Hidalgo	112,422	129,092	14.8
Cameron	81,080	96,744	19.3
Nueces	58,939	84,386	43.2
Harris	39,171	75,013	91.5
Webb	47,525	51,784	9.0
Total	605,569	831,102	37.2

Alien Population

The presence of a large registered alien population appears to be a contributing factor to illiteracy. Texas ranks third among the states in the number of registered aliens, with 241,001, of which 204,382 are Mexican Nationals.

Mexican Nationals have moved from fifth to first place among aliens in the United States in recent years.[3] While more than half of the five million

[3] Farrell, Raymond, Annual Report of Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C., 1963, p. 84.

aliens in the United States live in the East, the alien population has shifted to the South and West. According to Table XIII, California has more resident aliens than New York, Texas ranks third, with 241,001, leaving Illinois in the fourth place with 194,279.[4]

Figure III gives a graphic comparison of the number of registered aliens in the four major states. Table XIV indicates that 87,457 Mexican aliens were admitted to the State during the years 1959-1963. During the year 1963, 20,962 Mexican aliens were admitted, while only 4,835 were naturalized according to Table XVI. The rate of naturalization in Texas is much lower than in other states having a large number of aliens. Table XVI further shows 124,178 aliens were naturalized in the United States in 1963. Texas, with the third largest number of resident aliens, naturalized only 4,835 aliens, as compared to California, where 21,948 were naturalized, or New York, where 28,844 became American citizens. (See Table XV) Figure IV gives a graphic comparison of the number of aliens naturalized by the four states.

Table XV shows the number of aliens naturalized in Texas, California, Illinois, and New York over a ten year period. It should be noted that during this ten year period, 338,624 aliens were naturalized in New York, 204,137 in California, and 92,241 in Illinois, while only 45,072 were naturalized in Texas. During the year 1963, 4,835 aliens were naturalized, whereas in 1962, 5,816 became citizens. This shows that there were about 1,000 fewer aliens naturalized in Texas during 1963 than in 1962.

Most of the aliens from Mexico enter Texas through cities on the Mexican border. Table XIV indicates 8,764 Mexican Nationals entering Texas through

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[4]Our Immigration, A Brief Account of Immigration of the United States, United States Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1962, p. 18.

El Paso, 4,710 through Laredo, the next largest group, 2,083, coming through Eagle Pass. According to this table, 20,962 Mexican Nationals entered legally. It is not known how many entered illegally. Immigration authorities report Mexican Nationals were deported during the year 1964 for illegal entry.

Although all aliens are required by law to be able to speak and read a language before a visa is granted, most entering Texas would be classified under our definition of functional illiterates. Further study of Table VIII indicates that foreign-born Mexican Nationals show an unusually high illiteracy rate. This table further reveals that children born of mixed parentage show a high rate of illiteracy, even in the age group 14-24.

Unless there is a heavy out-migration, the number of permanent Mexican aliens will increase substantially in Texas. As indicated, there are 204,382 aliens presently registered. (See Table XV.) The fact that fewer persons of Mexican nationality have been naturalized may account for the high proportionate rate of growth of Mexican aliens and the high rate of illiteracy among them and their children.

Time will not permit a study of the casual factors discouraging Mexican Nationals from becoming citizens. Their reluctance to become American citizens may be related to their life style and low educational level.

TABLE XIII

ALIEN POPULATION IN TEXAS, CALIFORNIA ILLINOIS AND NEW YORK
AND THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEARS: 1940-1963

State of Residence	1940	1951	1960	1961	1962	1963
Texas	213,898	165,927	237,514	233,579	237,749	241,001
California	542,464	326,158	567,484	617,733	660,418	710,419
Illinois	325,070	110,563	199,405	197,197	199,001	194,279
New York	1,257,510	545,990	553,703	563,700	574,637	600,468
U. S. Total	5,009,857	2,265,032	2,948,973	3,038,304	3,128,765	3,236,684

Annual Report, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1963.

FIGURE III

NUMBER OF REGISTERED ALIENS IN
CALIFORNIA, TEXAS, ILLINOIS, NEW YORK: 1963

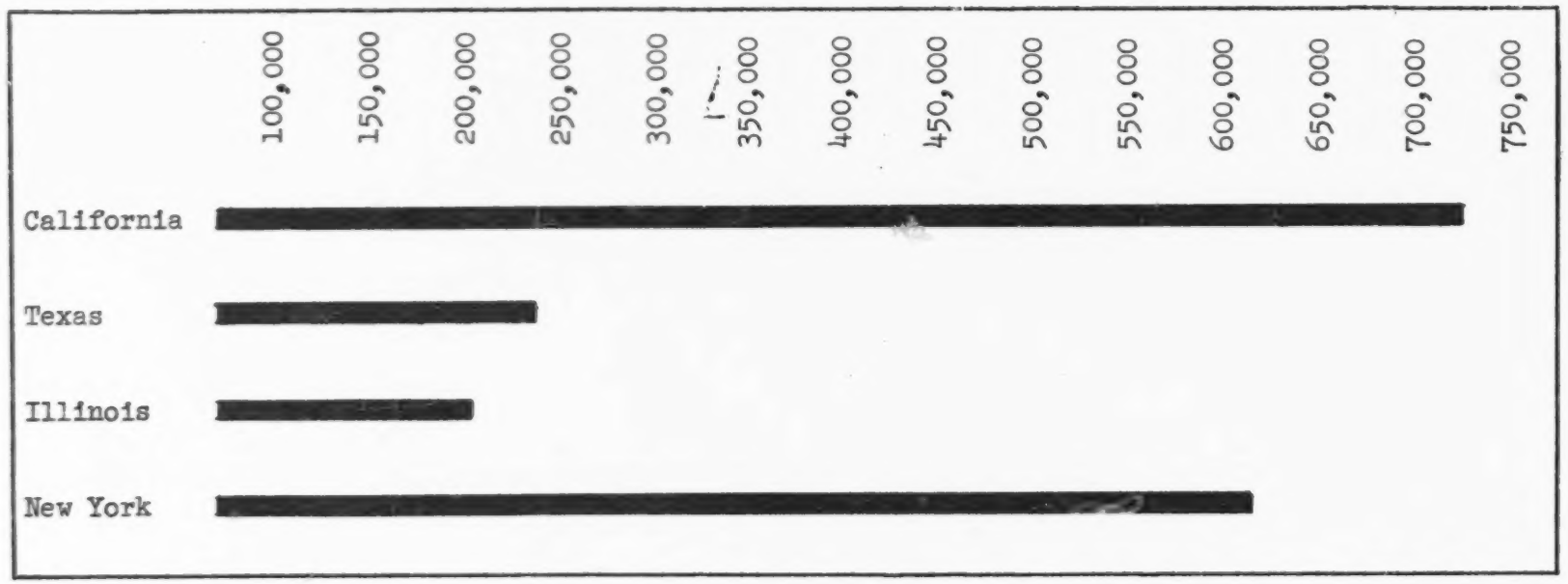

TABLE XIV

IMMIGRANTS ENTERING TEXAS BY CITIES

Years: June 30, 1959 - 1963

Mexican Border	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Total
Brownsville, Texas	506	1,470	1,940	1,904	1,669	7,449
Del Rio, Texas	81	190	183	367	341	1,162
Eagle Pass, Texas	575	1,111	1,251	2,225	2,083	7,245
El Paso, Texas	4,881	6,245	7,977	10,191	8,764	38,058
Hidalgo, Texas	858	1,517	1,510	2,200	1,954	8,039
Laredo, Texas	2,656	4,015	4,344	4,930	4,710	20,655
Roma, Texas	288	459	603	778	995	3,063
Other Mexican Border	294	355	341	350	446	1,786
TOTAL	10,079	15,362	18,113	22,941	20,962	87,457

Annual Report, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1963.

TABLE XV

ALIENS REPORTED UNDER THE ALIEN ADDRESS PROGRAM,
SELECTED NATIONALITIES WITH MORE THAN 500
TOTALS FOR TEXAS, CALIFORNIA, ILLINOIS, NEW YORK, AND U.S.: 1963
WITH TOTAL NATURALIZED FOR 1954-1963 AND BREAKDOWN FOR 1962 AND 1963

State of Residence	Grand Total	Total Permanent Residents	Mexico	Canada	United Kingdom	Germany	Italy	Cuba	Japan	Ireland	Netherlands
Texas	241,001	233,232	204,382	3,359	5,126	6,615	812	939	970	594	700
California	710,419	655,558	266,577	80,152	49,896	33,121	16,336	3,417	23,838	6,166	22,003
Illinois	194,279	181,483	30,575	8,782	10,165	26,815	14,378	2,485	1,707	5,445	2,090
New York	600,468	544,167	2,277	41,275	55,098	48,129	87,496	29,625	1,881	25,405	5,459
U. S. Total	3,236,684	2,892,015	577,895	339,659	247,811	247,805	228,766	93,453	61,943	61,102	55,107

State	1962	1963	1954-1963
Texas	5,816	4,835	45,072
California	21,010	21,948	204,137
Illinois	9,542	9,461	92,241
New York	31,225	28,844	338,624
U.S. Total	127,307	124,178	1,338,459

FIGURE IV

NUMBER ALIENS NATURALIZED
CALIFORNIA, TEXAS, ILLINOIS, NEW YORK DURING 1963

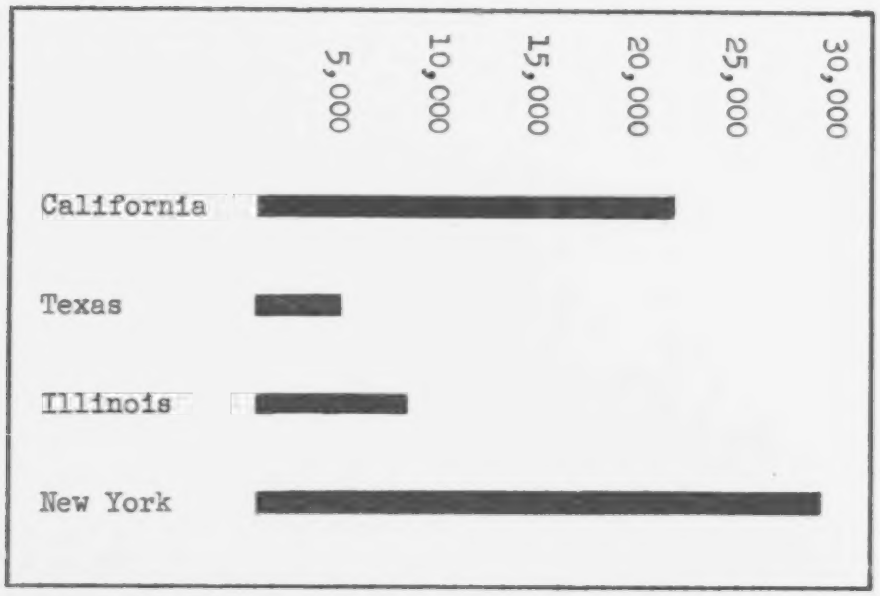

TABLE XVI

PERSONS NATURALIZED BY TYPE OF COURT AND STATE OF RESIDENCE
FOR TEXAS, CALIFORNIA, ILLINOIS, NEW YORK, AND TOTAL
FOR THE UNITED STATES FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1963

State	Total	Federal	State
Texas	4,835	4,105	730
California	21,948	18,098	3,850
Illinois	9,461	9,100	361
New York	28,844	24,889	3,955
U. S. Total	124,178	99,398	24,780

Illiteracy in Relation to Migrants

According to Texas Employment Commission data, there are more than 128,000 migrants, including men, women, and children, living in the State. More than 95,000 of this group travel out of the State for seasonal employment, while about 33,000 remain within the State for farm labor jobs. According to these figures, Texas has the largest home-based migrant labor force of any state in the United States.

The increase in farm mechanization has forced the migrant to travel farther distances and to work shorter periods. For example, use of cotton harvesting machinery has been so extensive over the last two or three years that it has become a major threat to the livelihood of thousands of migrants who have depended on cotton picking for a living. It is estimated that State-wide cotton harvesting by machine will soon reach 90 per cent and above.[5]

> Since the use of machinery is also increasing rapidly in other crops in the States to which our farm workers migrate, for example, in sugar beets, potatoes, snap beans, etc., it is becoming increasingly difficult for our Texas migrants to find steady employment during the crops season, and they must travel farther for fewer days of work. It seems clear that since these workers are not generally skilled in other work and cannot, as a rule, secure employment in industry or the services, they will become unemployed in increasing numbers from now on. This poses a serious problem to the communities in South Texas where they have their homes, as these communities are entirely unprepared to sustain the large concentrations of underemployed and unemployed with which they will be faced. Thus the problem becomes a matter of concern to the State, requiring study and remedial action that only the State is equipped to provide.[6]

The number of migrants going out of the State may have had a slight increase during the last two years as they searched for employment.

According to Table XVII, there is a high rate of illiteracy in counties having large numbers of home-based migrant laborers. Hidalgo County, with the largest number, has an illiteracy rate of 18.5 per cent, while Maverick,

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[5]Texas Council on Migrant Labor, February, 1963.

[6]Ibid.

Zavala, and Starr Counties, with more than 3,000 migrants each, have an illiteracy rate of more than 20 per cent. In each of these counties, the median school year completed is about the sixth grade.

Further examination of Table XVII shows areas with large numbers of migrants having a high increase of school-age scholastic population during the last ten years. For example, the twelve counties having the largest number of migrants show an average school-age scholastic increase of more than 42 per cent. The increase of school-age scholastic population has increased 77.64 per cent in Bexar County, which has more than 8,000 migrants. The increase in Nueces County has been more than 69.30 per cent, where there are more than 5,000 migrants.

In areas of high concentration of migrant laborers, the illiteracy rate is generally higher, the median school years completed is lower, and the per cent of school-age scholastic population increase is much higher than the State average.

The large number of school-age children in the migrant group presents some serious educational problems. Table XVIII reveals that more than 44,600 youth under the age of 16 are in the migrant labor groups. It should be further noted that the average size of the migrant family is 6.2. It is estimated that 24,350 school-age children are following the harvest out of State, and several thousand commute from home to work.

A study made for the State Board of Education by R. P. Ward, former president, Pan American College, estimates that as many as 85,000 school-age children of migrant families were out of school for many weeks during the year 1961-62. This number would include both out-of-State migrants and those who lived at home and commuted to work. Colonel Tausch, Executive Director of the Migrant Labor Council, estimates between 30,000 and 40,000 school-age children are in the migrant group moving out of State. These figures are based on the number registered with the Texas Employment Commission and the Council on Migrant Labor.

Presently, five pilot projects have been organized to give accelerated education programs to migrant children when they are home based. Five additional programs will be inaugurated in 1964-65. From 15 to 20 per cent more children remained at home to attend school during the 1963-64 year. Legislation enacted by the last Legislature may have accounted for this increase in school attendance. Two bills were passed dealing with problems and needs of Texas migrants--the Child Labor and Compulsory School Attendance Bills.

Report on Educational Needs of Migrant Workers

At the request of the House Interim Committee on Migrant Labor, Fifty-seventh Legislature, the Texas Education Agency prepared a Report on the Educational Needs of Migrant Workers. The report defined the major educational problems of the migrant worker and proposed a practical educational program for the migrant family.

Recommendations of this report resulted in concern for the educationally deficient and enactment by the Fifty-eighth Legislature of legislation dealing with migrancy. This study helped form the basis for six bills concerning education for adult migrants and illiterates.

Funds in the amount of $30,000 were appropriated to finance a pilot program for the education of adult illiterates. This appropriation was made to Texas Southmost College, with the requirement that the funds be matched by private grants. To date, this project has not been initiated.

TABLE XVII

RANK OF COUNTIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF MIGRANT WORKERS
TOTAL POPULATION IN EACH COUNTY
NUMBER OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OLDER WITH NO SCHOOL
NUMBER OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OLDER WITH LESS THAN FIVE YEARS OF SCHOOLING
PERCENTAGES OF ILLITERATES AND
THE MEDIAN SCHOOL YEAR COMPLETED FOR MALE AND FEMALE

County	Rank of County in Number of Migrant Workers		Total Population in County	Persons 25 Years and Older		Scholastic % Increase	Population % Decrease	Per Cent Illiterate of the Total Population	Median School Year Completed
	Rank	Number		No Schooling	Less Than 5 Years				
Hidalgo	1	25,000	180,904	14,967	33,480	30.84		18.5	6.2
Cameron	2	10,000	150,098	10,075	23,455	33.34		15.5	7.8
Bexar	3	8,000	687,475	22,557	61,740	77.64		9.0	10.0
Webb	4	5,000	64,791	4,096	11,298	32.57		17.4	6.5
Nueces	5	5,000	221,573	8,999	21,637	69.30		9.8	10.1
Maverick	6	4,400	14,508	1,162	2,926	43.34		20.1	5.6
Zavala	7	4,000	12,696	1,333	2,845	22.18		22.4	4.5
San Patricio	8	3,000	45,021	3,307	3,688	36.79		8.2	8.1
Starr	9	2,200	17,137	1,511	3,809	29.48		22.2	5.0
Willacy	10	2,000	20,084	1,726	3,717	14.34		18.5	6.1
Travis	11	1,200	212,136	5,406	13,403	69.64		6.3	11.6
Val Verde	12	1,107	24,461	1,449	2,951	49.09		12.1	9.6
Dimmit	13	1,097	10,095	1,019	2,116		10.31	21.0	5.3
Uvalde	14	1,000	16,814	965	2,437	27.72		14.4	8.5
McLennan	15	824	150,091	2,045	8,949	38.10		6.0	10.2
Jim Wells	16	728	34,548	1,955	4,903	33.61		14.2	8.2
Kleberg	17	648	30,052	1,300	3,006	52.49		10.0	9.7
El Paso	18	614	314,070	6,808	23,606	93.01		7.5	11.1
Medina	19	535	18,904	900	2,395	19.60		12.6	8.5
Frio	20	533	10,112	1,041	1,969	13.29		19.5	6.4
Brooks	21	530	8,609	596	1,439	1.79		16.7	7.1

TABLE XVII--Continued

County	Rank of County in Number of Migrant Workers Rank	Number	Total Population in County	Persons 25 Years and Older: No Schooling	Less Than 5 Years	Scholastic % Increase	Population % Decrease	Per Cent Illiterate of the Total Population	Median School Year Completed
La Salle	22	497	5,972	835	1,420		33.79	23.8	4.8
Williamson	23	477	35,044	1,265	2,650		2.84	7.6	8.3
Atascosa	24	415	18,828	1,391	3,108	3.19		16.5	7.8
Hale	25	410	36,798	917	2,486	58.33		6.8	10.5
Wilson	26	395	13,267	882	2,267		5.60	17.1	7.0
Lubbock	27	388	159,271	2,197	6,959	85.04		4.5	11.6
Karnes	28	383	14,995	1,003	2,382	7.70		15.9	7.5
Hays	29	368	19,934	1,313	2,615	23.20		13.1	8.8
Zapata	30	365	4,393	388	1,003	13.90		22.8	5.1
Caldwell	31	353	17,222	1,034	2,297		2.11	13.3	8.3
Harris	32	349	1,243,158	13,581	56,757	99.67		4.6	11.3
Bowie	33	320	59,971	824	4,527	.79		7.5	9.5
Bell	34	282	94,097	1,055	4,055	56.32		4.3	10.6
Duval	35	271	13,398	85	2,426		21.53	18.1	7.0
Bee	36	247	23,755	1,247	2,576	37.68		10.8	9.1
Dallas	37	241	951,527	7,913	34,757	103.70		3.7	12.0
Tarrant	38	223	538,956	3,739	18,590	90.33		3.4	11.5
Guadalupe	39	208	29,017	1,228	3,366	27.10		11.6	8.4
Falls	40	182	21,263	657	2,671		16.75	12.6	8.1
Deaf Smith	41	179	13,187	253	819	60.10		6.2	10.7
Brazos	42	165	44,895	920	3,157	41.50		7.0	11.0
Taylor	43	153	101,078	1,193	3,744	86.68		3.7	12.0
Wharton	44	143	38,152	1,251	4,672	11.93		12.2	8.1
DeWitt	45	133	20,683	970	2,975	4.79		14.4	7.9
Victoria	46	129	46,475	1,603	4,475	75.77		9.7	9.4
Jones	47	124	19,303	379	1,347		14.31	7.0	10.0
Lamb	48	121	21,896	416	1,496	15.61		6.8	9.9
Grimes	49	117	12,709	378	1,892		2.85	14.9	8.0
Dawson	49	117	19,184	657	1,691	3.05		8.8	9.5

TABLE XVII--Continued

County	Rank of County in Number of Migrant Workers: Rank	Rank of County in Number of Migrant Workers: Number	Total Population in County	Persons 25 Years and Older: No Schooling	Persons 25 Years and Older: Less Than 5 Years	Scholastic % Increase	Population % Decrease	Per Cent Illiterate of the Total Population	Median School Year Completed
Terry	50	110	16,286	332	1,076	11.29		6.6	10.0
Houston	50	110	19,376	524	2,068		19.14	10.7	8.7
Menard	51	100	2,964	101	313		21.28	10.5	9.7
Tom Green	52	97	64,630	1,153	4,014	37.02		6.2	10.7
Cottle	53	94	4,207	86	372		24.54	8.8	9.0
Scurry	54	91	20,369	279	917	9.37		4.5	10.8
Lamar	55	88	34,234	484	2,725		19.19	8.0	9.2
Lynn	56	85	10,914	358	1,220		8.49	11.2	9.7
Haskell	57	83	11,174	252	910	20.82		8.1	9.5
Comal	58	82	19,844	746	2,256	44.73		11.4	8.2
Coleman	59	79	12,458	162	710		22.74	5.7	10.1
Fort Bend	59	79	40,527	1,801	5,705	41.27		14.1	7.7
Gonzales	60	76	17,845	1,073	2,767		8.99	15.5	7.8
Burleson	61	73	11,177	425	1,514		9.64	13.5	7.8
Brazoria	61	73	76,200	925	4,071	78.40		5.3	10.5
Jim Hogg	62	69	5,022	479	1,093	4.83		21.8	6.1
Swisher	63	67	10,607	159	493	41.15		4.6	11.0
Bastrop	64	66	16,925	544	2,302		.86	13.6	7.8
Presidio	65	65	5,460	352	881		11.00	16.1	8.8
Smith	66	62	86,472	860	4,330	30.37		5.0	10.6
Cass	67	60	23,496	424	1,963		17.37	8.4	8.7
Castro	68	56	8,923	170	475	86.88		5.3	10.8
Knox	69	55	7,857	122	597		31.99	7.6	9.6
Galveston	70	54	140,364	2,196	8,690	63.76		6.2	10.2
Howard	71	53	40,139	631	1,807	40.74		4.5	11.1
Wilbarger	72	51	17,748	260	1,188		15.07	6.7	9.7
Milam	73	50	22,263	649	2,386		1.05	10.7	8.5
Gregg	73	50	69,436	642	3,611	32.17		5.2	10.7

TABLE XVIII

MIGRANTS IN TEXAS ACCORDING TO
AGE, SEX, FAMILY, AND WORK GROUP: 1963

Men 16 years of age and over	48,600
Women 16 and over	34,800
Youths under 16	44,600
Families	18,700
Unattached men	10,000
Unattached women	2,000
Work Groups (crew leaders & family heads)	8,320
Size of families (av. no. of members)	6.2*

*Since many families leave their school-age children at home base, this figure represents migrating members only.

Texas Council on Migrant Labor, March 1964.

SECTION III

ILLITERACY IN RELATION TO CRIME

Texas prison officials, aware of the educational needs of inmates, diagnose educational deficiencies and provide educational programs to train and rehabilitate them.

According to Alonzo Langley, Director of Education, Texas Department of Corrections, Huntsville, Texas, tests are given to each inmate upon entry to determine his educational level. All inmates are encouraged to enroll in the prison training program where special provision has been made for basic and vocational education, with compulsory education for illiterates.

> An act to provide that the Texas Prison Board shall arrange for schools in all of the penitentiaries and penitentiary farms of the State of Texas, providing for compulsory instruction of illiterates; and hours of attendance that credit shall be given on sentence for attendance and instruction in such schools; providing for teaching the Constitutions of the State of Texas and the United States; providing that the Chaplains shall be charged with the duty of organizing and supervising such schools; providing that instructors shall be prisoners as far as practicable and that Texas Prison Board shall make rules and regulations making effective the provisions of this Act.[1]

Examination of the prison statistics indicates a close relationship between crime and illiteracy. Tables XIX and XXI show the total prison population according to Anglo, Negro, and Mexican and the number of years completed in school for those entering before 1962. Examination of these tables show a total of 2,223 inmates with a fifth grade education or less and 6,351 with an eighth grade education or less. This indicates that almost one-half of the inmates of the prison system have less than an eighth grade education. According to Table XX, the percentage of illiteracy, based on results from the Graves-Votaw-Rogers achievement test was 16.9 per cent. It further reveals that 12.7

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[1]H.B. 10, 41st Legislature, Schooling for State Convicts.

per cent of the inmates have a grade equivalence of three years, 12.5 per cent four years, and 13.5 per cent five years. These figures indicate that 55.6 per cent of the prison population would be classed as functional illiterates.

Table XXII is based on questionnaires completed by 889 inmates of the Texas Prison System, showing wide discrepancies between grade level reached as reported and grade level according to achievement tests. According to this table, 95 reported a high school education but no one showed achievement level comparable to high school.

Five hundred eighty-eight claimed to have attained the eighth grade level, while achievement tests indicate 690 having an achievement level no higher than grade five.

These figures indicate those reporting either had education of inferior quality, were weak students, or misrepresented the grade level achieved. It could not be claimed that all inmates would show the same correlation between grade completed and achievement level. It does, however, indicate a real need for the type of training program being offered in the penial systems. It further indicates a need for more vocational education in the public schools of Texas.

This table further shows the average educational attainment for the eleven year period to be less than the sixth grade. The grade average for the eleven year period is 5.1 years of schooling. This average is only slightly above the level of the functionally illiterate.

Table XXIII gives the results of 950 youths at Gatesville State School for Boys. According to this table, 53 of the boys had not gone beyond the fifth grade, and 504 had not completed the eighth grade.

It should be noted that 382 did not give the educational level of their fathers. However, this questionnaire reveals that 128 fathers did not complete the fifth grade and that 220 finished the eighth grade or less. The educational level of mothers is about the same as the fathers, with 112 mothers finishing the fifth grade and a total of 227 finishing the eighth grade.

Further examination of Table XXIII shows that one-half of the parents were living together and 286 of their parents were receiving Welfare aid.

It should be noted that 472 of the boys had been previously confined once or more.

TABLE XIX

PRISON POPULATION ACCORDING TO
YEARS SCHOOLING REPORTED
WHITE, BLACK, MEXICANS, MALE AND FEMALE
TOTAL BY YEARS: 1962

Years Schooling Reported	White		Black		Mexican		Total		Total By Years
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
0	76	2	107	6	185	6	368	14	382
1	14		25	2	22		61	2	63
2	48	1	79	1	60		187	2	189
3	139	3	181	6	149		469	9	478
4	168	3	180	16	128	4	476	23	499
5	207	7	214	11	172	1	593	19	612
6	396	9	287	4	245	5	928	18	946
7	558	11	369	22	289	4	1,216	37	1,253
8	1,079	22	482	16	326	4	1,887	42	1,929
9	854	38	420	21	211	4	1,485	63	1,548
10	844	32	606	28	117	1	1,567	61	1,628
11	466	20	516	29	67	2	1,049	51	1,100
12	651	41	308	31	33	4	992	76	1,068
13	96	6	29	4			125	10	135
14	96	3	25	3	3		124	6	130
15	34	5	10	1			44	6	50
16	24	2	11	1	3		38	3	41
17	6		2				8		8
18	2						2		2
19	3		1				4		4
20		2						2	2
Omitted	6	2	84	1	29		119	3	122
Total Inmate Population	5,767	209	3,936	203	2,039	35	11,742	447	12,189

W. H. Gaston
Statistical Survey Inmate Population as of December 31, 1962.

TABLE XX

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE PER GRADE AND
AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR NEW INMATES
BASED ON RESULTS OF GRAY-VOTAW-ROGERS ACHIEVEMENT TESTS
1950-1960 TEXAS PRISON SYSTEM

Average Percentage Per Grade for the 11 Year Period (1950-1960)

Illit.	16.9	8th	7.8
3rd	12.7	9th	6.3
4th	12.5	10th	1.6
5th	13.5	11th	5.1
6th	11.4	12th	0.9
7th	11.3		

Average Educational Achievement of New Inmates for Each Year of the 11 Year Period (1950-1960)

1950	5.2	1956	5.0
1951	5.2	1957	4.8
1952	5.1	1958	5.4
1953	5.0	1959	5.5
1954	5.4	1960	5.2
1955	4.9		

TABLE XXI

PERCENTAGE OF INMATES BY RACE
TEXAS PRISON SYSTEM
1950 to 1960

Race	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
White	57.6	54.9	56.3	55.4	56.1	53.9	53.8	53.0	56.4	52.1	54.8
Negro	28.7	28.6	25.9	27.8	27.7	30.4	30.1	32.1	28.0	28.9	28.9
Mexican	13.7	16.5	17.8	16.8	16.2	15.7	16.1	14.9	15.6	19.0	16.3

TABLE XXII

GRADE LEVEL REACHED AND GRADE ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL OF
889 INMATES TEXAS PRISON: 1964

HIGHEST GRADE REACHED IN SCHOOL BEFORE ARREST OR CONFINEMENT	Illi.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL
0	22													22
1	10													10
2	20													20
3	37													37
4	33				2							1		36
5	24			4		1								29
6	32			14										46
7	37			27	28	9	1							102
8	22			25	29	27	6							109
9	21			22	26	39	27	4	1					140
10	13			13	25	28	18	28	4					129
11	7			8	8	44	9	24	10	4				114
12	2	-	-	8	10	13	16	21	9	15	1	-	-	95
Total	280	0	0	121	128	161	77	77	24	19	1	1	0	889

TABLE XXIII

EDUCATION LEVEL AND GENERAL INFORMATION
ON
950 YOUTH AT GATESVILLE STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Education

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Beyond HS	Blank
Highest Grade Reached	4	4	2	9	12	22	63	178	210	238	159	43	1	0	6
Highest Grade Father Reached	24	8	12	29	24	31	26	29	37	45	34	54	100	115	382
Highest Grade Mother Reached	26	4	23	24	15	20	22	39	54	48	61	61	141	105	317

General Information

			Parent or Parents			Parents Received Welfare		Confined More than Once		Times Confined Previously					
Married	Single	Other	Living Together	Divorced or Separated	Deceased	Yes	No	Yes	No	0	1	2	3	4	5
26	907	17	450	356	139	286	664	472	478	18	203	148	55	16	31

SECTION IV

ECONOMIC STATUS RELATED TO MEDIAN SCHOOL YEAR COMPLETED AND MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME

The economic status of counties and areas appears closely related to illiteracy and median school year completed. Illiteracy is higher in areas with a declining economy. Expanding areas of economy have lower rates of illiteracy and a higher median school year completed. Two factors may account for these trends. In the first place, areas with an expanding economy have attracted younger and more highly educated individuals, leaving the older, less mobile population in areas with a declining economy." Secondly, life style or cultural patterns of ethnic groups in areas of a receding economy appear as a deterrent to educational achievement. Table IX shows a lower level of educational attainment among persons of Spanish surnames or in areas of minority groups.

Table XXIV gives the median school years completed and the average median family income for 252 counties. In the twelve counties with a median school year of less than seven years of schooling, the average median income is less than $2,500, whereas counties with a median of twelve years of schooling have a median family income of more than $5,600.

When the median educational level of a county is raised, the average median family income generally is higher. The average median income of counties is increased at the rate of almost $500 for each additional year of schooling.

TABLE XXIV

MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED
AND AVERAGE MEDIAN
FAMILY INCOME

County	Median School Yrs. Completed	Average Median Income (Families)	Average Median Income for Group-Counties
Kenedy	1.3	*$	
Zavala	4.5	2,314	
La Salle	4.8	2,296	
Starr	5.0	1,700	
Zapata	5.1	1,766	
Dimmit	5.3	2,480	
Maverick	5.6	2,523	$ 2,431.46
Jim Hogg	6.1	2,357	
Willacy	6.1	2,902	
Hidalgo	6.2	2,780	
Frio	6.4	2,676	
Webb	6.5	2,952	
Duval	7.0	2,878	
Wilson	7.0	2,941	
Brooks	7.1	3,222	
San Jacinto	7.3	1,737	
Fayette	7.4	2,378	
Goliad	7.5	2,627	
Karnes	7.5	2,820	
Austin	7.6	2,745	
Lavaca	7.6	2,493	
Lee	7.6	2,408	2,811.20
Fort Bend	7.7	3,950	
Washington	7.7	2,614	
Atascosa	7.8	3,195	
Bastrop	7.8	2,805	
Burleson	7.8	2,451	
Cameron	7.8	3,216	
Gonzales	7.8	2,682	
Jeff Davis	7.8	3,877	
De Witt	7.9	2,668	
Sabine	7.9	2,517	
Grimes	8.0	2,223	
Newton	8.0	2,548	
San Augustine	8.0	2,233	
Falls	8.1	2,287	
Gillespie	8.1	3,475	
San Patricio	8.1	3,803	
Wharton	8.1	3,692	
Colorado	8.2	3,552	
Comal	8.2	4,448	
Jim Wells	8.2	3,717	

TABLE XXIV --Continued

County	Median School Yrs. Completed	Average Median Income (Families)	Average Median Income for Group-Counties
Live Oak	8.2	$ 3,500	
Rains	8.2	*	
Robertson	8.2	2,468	
Caldwell	8.3	2,995	
Kinney	8.3	3,538	
Polk	8.3	2,806	
Williamson	8.3	3,100	
Guadalupe	8.4	3,643	
Shelby	8.4	2,570	
Trinity	8.4	2,341	
Tyler	8.4	2,694	
Medina	8.5	3,541	
Milam	8.5	2,924	
Real	8.5	2,530	
Uvalde	8.5	3,538	
Jackson	8.6	4,209	$ 3,061.36
Jasper	8.6	3,485	
Leon	8.6	*	
Liberty	8.6	3,732	
Limestone	8.6	2,597	
Red River	8.6	2,306	
Cass	8.7	3,361	
Freestone	8.7	2,361	
Henderson	8.7	2,941	
Houston	8.7	1,901	
Kaufman	8.7	3,460	
Madison	8.7	2,111	
Walker	8.7	2,787	
Cherokee	8.8	2,971	
Hays	8.8	3,402	
Kendall	8.8	3,617	
Marion	8.8	2,351	
Presidio	8.8	3,699	
Somervell	8.8	2,723	
Panola	8.9	3,340	
Van Zandt	8.9	3,180	
Cottle	9.0	3,033	
Fannin	9.0	2,772	
Franklin	9.0	2,876	
Hill	9.0	2,784	
Montgomery	9.0	3,724	
Navarro	9.0	3,247	
Refugio	9.0	4,493	
Wood	9.0	3,483	
Bee	9.1	3,762	
Blanco	9.1	3,441	
Chambers	9.1	5,258	

TABLE XXIV --Continued

County	Median School Yrs. Completed	Average Median Income (Families)	Average Median Income for Group-Counties
Hardin	9.1	$ 4,523	
Matagorda	9.1	4,124	
Nacogdoches	9.1	3,000	
Angelina	9.2	4,245	
Camp	9.2	3,276	
Lamar	9.2	3,129	
Rockwall	9.2	3,926	
Upshur	9.2	3,661	
Anderson	9.3	3,639	
Aransas	9.3	4,095	
Bosque	9.3	2,916	
Collin	9.3	4,077	
Delta	9.3	2,142	
Ellis	9.3	3,900	
Hopkins	9.3	3,042	
Comanche	9.4	2,747	
Edwards	9.4	4,090	
Fisher	9.4	3,975	
Hamilton	9.4	2,582	
Harrison	9.4	3,723	
Montague	9.4	3,484	
Titus	9.4	3,889	
Victoria	9.4	4,805	
Waller	9.4	3,219	
Bowie	9.5	4,082	
Dawson	9.5	4,757	
Dickens	9.5	3,225	$ 3,792.41
Hall	9.5	3,655	
Haskell	9.5	3,809	
Hood	9.5	3,282	
Burnet	9.6	3,715	
Culberson	9.6	4,203	
Eastland	9.6	3,324	
Foard	9.6	3,364	
Knox	9.6	3,646	
Reeves	9.6	4,559	
Runnels	9.6	3,726	
Rusk	9.6	3,862	
Val Verde	9.6	3,918	
Crosby	9.7	3,701	
Irion	9.7	4,024	
Johnson	9.7	4,622	
Kleberg	9.7	4,193	
Lynn	9.7	4,043	
Menard	9.7	3,387	
Mitchell	9.7	4,083	
San Saba	9.7	2,883	
Sutton	9.7	4,410	

TABLE XXIV --Continued

County	Median School Yrs. Completed	Average Median Income (Families)	Average Median Income for Group-Counties
Wilbarger	9.7	$ 4,189	
Collingsworth	9.8	3,483	
Cooke	9.8	4,288	
Garza	9.8	5,150	
Hardeman	9.8	3,772	
Morris	9.8	4,912	
Motley	9.8	3,366	
Stonewall	9.8	3,898	
Terrell	9.8	4,724	
Wise	9.8	4,127	
Baylor	9.9	3,825	
Calhoun	9.9	5,329	
Clay	9.9	4,478	
Jack	9.9	4,375	
Lamb	9.9	4,156	
Mills	9.9	2,854	
Bailey	10.0	4,244	
Bexar	10.0	4,766	
Concho	10.0	3,472	
Floyd	10.0	4,307	
Grayson	10.0	4,264	
Hudspeth	10.0	4,636	
Hunt	10.0	3,934	
Jones	10.0	4,165	
Kerr	10.0	4,039	
Lampasas	10.0	3,414	
Martin	10.0	5,651	
Terry	10.0	4,867	
Coleman	10.1	3,292	
Llano	10.1	3,468	
Mason	10.1	3,120	
Nueces	10.1	4,908	
Wheeler	10.1	4,362	
Young	10.1	4,588	
Bandera	10.2	2,973	
Callahan	10.2	3,643	
Childress	10.2	4,180	
Cochran	10.2	4,822	
Donley	10.2	3,438	
Galveston	10.2	5,375	
Lipscomb	10.2	5,074	
McCulloch	10.2	3,429	
McLennan	10.2	4,684	
Pecos	10.2	5,288	$ 4,556.87
Archer	10.3	4,590	
Erath	10.3	3,111	
Palo Pinto	10.3	3,936	

TABLE XXIV --Continued

County	Median School Yrs. Completed	Average Median Income (Families)	Average Median Income for Group-Counties
Briscoe	10.4	$ 3,669	
Brown	10.4	3,592	
Nolan	10.4	4,749	
Orange	10.4	5,572	
Parker	10.4	4,053	
Schleicher	10.4	5,115	
Brazoria	10.5	6,038	
Coryell	10.5	3,551	
Hale	10.5	4,650	
Hockley	10.5	4,783	
Kimble	10.5	3,683	
Throckmorton	10.5	4,241	
Bell	10.6	3,981	
Dallam	10.6	4,696	
Smith	10.6	4,603	
Coke	10.7	4,858	
Deaf Smith	10.7	4,499	
Gregg	10.7	5,033	
Tom Green	10.7	4,634	
Brewster	10.8	4,032	
Castro	10.8	4,270	
Gaines	10.8	5,410	
Jefferson	10.8	6,001	
Scurry	10.8	5,535	
Borden	11.0	5,247	
Brazos	11.0	4,064	
Denton	11.0	4,595	
Kent	11.0	4,208	
McMullen	11.0	4,618	
Shackelford	11.0	4,405	
Swisher	11.0	4,770	
Ward	11.0	6,010	
El Paso	11.1	5,157	
Howard	11.1	5,692	
Parmer	11.1	4,789	
Glasscock	11.2	5,956	
Gray	11.2	6,022	
Hemphill	11.2	5,164	
Reagan	11.2	5,788	
Carson	11.3	5,502	
Ector	11.3	6,128	
Harris	11.3	6,040	
Roberts	11.3	4,400	$ 5,575.54
Upton	11.3	5,595	
Winkler	11.3	6,248	
Yoakum	11.3	6,070	
Andrews	11.5	6,391	

TABLE XXIV --Continued

County	Median School Yrs. Completed	Average Median Income (Families)	Average Median Income for Group-Counties
Stephens	11.5	4,443	
Tarrant	11.5	5,697	
Wichita	11.5	5,322	
Crockett	11.6	5,339	
Lubbock	11.6	5,425	
Sherman	11.6	5,803	
Travis	11.6	5,058	
Hartley	11.7	6,691	
Moore	11.7	6,121	
Potter	11.7	5,570	
Sterling	11.7	4,924	
Crane	11.8	6,478	
Hansford	11.8	5,921	
Hutchinson	11.8	6,348	
Ochiltree	11.8	6,096	
Dallas	12.0	6,188	
Taylor	12.0	5,246	
Armstrong	12.1	4,618	$ 5,600.67
Oldham	12.1	4,806	
Midland	12.4	6,036	
Randall	12.5	6,710	

*Information not available.
Data not available on King and Loving Counties.

SECTION V

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG ILLITERATES

A survey was made during the spring of 1964 in sixty-two Texas Employment Commission offices to determine the extent of unemployment among the educationally deficient. The number of individuals with an eighth grade education and less, registered in the active files of the Texas Employment Commission offices, was tabulated for those in the following occupational groups: domestic service occupations, agriculture, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations.

Table XXV gives a summary of unemployed individuals with an eighth grade education or less, registered with Texas Employment Commission offices, in sixty-two of the Texas Employment Commission offices operating under the twelve regional Texas Employment Commission offices. This table shows the number of years of schooling for age groups 16-20, 21-25, 26-30, 31-35, 36-40, 41-45, 46-50, and over 50.

This data, based on tabulations and estimates from active file cards in Texas Employment Commission offices during the spring of 1964, does not reveal the full extent of unemployment, as many individuals with less than an eighth grade education are not registered in Texas Employment Commission offices. Many do not keep their files and are placed in the inactive file.

Table XXV shows 8,763 individuals ages 16 and over 50 with no formal schooling; 1,504 with one year of schooling; 3,532 with two years; 6,081 with three years; and 6,962 with four years of schooling. According to these figures, 34,976 individuals with less than a fifth grade education were registered in Texas Employment Commission offices. There were 76,867 registered in Texas Employment Commission offices having less than an eighth grade education.

The number of individuals receiving surplus commodities is another indication of unemployment. Counties with a high rate of illiteracy received larger welfare in the form of commodities. According to Table XXVI, in Duval County an average of 4,000 persons received commodities each month. Starr County, with a total population of 17,137, received commodities for about 5,000 individuals each month. According to this table, almost one-third of the population of Starr County received welfare. There appears to be a strong relationship between educational level of a county and the amount of welfare received.

Almost 12,000 persons were given commodities per month in Fort Worth, 12,487 in San Antonio, 17,932 in Harris County, and 13,991 in Dallas.

TABLE XXV

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED REGISTERED IN
TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION OFFICES IN TEXAS
SHOWING AGE AND EDUCATION LEVEL
SPRING 1964

Years of Schooling	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	Over 50	Total
0 Years	226	474	830	1,145	1,461	970	1,034	2,623	8,763
1 Year	34	38	108	147	211	177	225	564	1,504
2 Years	51	125	244	537	658	402	427	1,088	3,532
3 Years	141	245	486	758	1,119	748	729	1,855	6,081
4 Years	187	403	708	887	1,196	800	808	1,973	6,962
5 Years	368	597	856	973	1,397	983	840	2,120	8,134
6 Years	807	1,051	1,196	1,372	1,603	1,043	1,068	2,209	10,349
7 Years	1,502	1,526	1,150	1,241	1,458	1,170	1,225	2,423	11,695
8 Years	2,819	2,801	2,195	2,121	2,510	1,758	1,921	3,722	19,847
Total	6,135	7,260	7,773	9,181	11,613	8,051	8,277	18,577	76,867

TABLE XXVI

REPORT OF WELFARE DISTRIBUTION BY CITIES AND/OR COUNTIES REFLECTING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS APPLIED FOR AND APPROVED, THE NUMBER OF PERSONS CERTIFIED LOCALLY AS BEING ELIGIBLE, AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS SERVED DURING THE PERIOD

JUNE 1963 AND JULY, 1964

City or County	Approved	Certified	Served
Anderson	1,200	1,034	947
Angelina	600	536	492
Bee	2,271	1,407	1,342
Brooks	2,400	2,012	1,886
Brown	1,800	1,525	1,446
Cameron	7,237	7,250	5,934
Camp	1,000	1,000	945
Carson	100	58	46
Cherokee	724	715	654
Childress	400	284	267
Cochran	312	228	206
Coke	130	72	66
Cooke	1,400	1,258	1,142
Cottle	800	630	532
Crosby	509	406	244
Crystal City	925	162	162
Dallam	200	174	149
Dallas	16,971	16,742	13,991
Dawson	1,050	979	829
Denison (City)	500	401	278
Dickens	629	523	481
Duval	5,000	4,372	4,003
Eastland	1,600	1,611	1,224
Fisher	400	302	290
Floyd	500	336	313
Foard	450	318	277
Franklin	830	717	656
Galveston	4,600	4,685	4,319
Garza	156	136	127
Grimes	1,000	326	321
Hale	2,000	1,694	1,374
Hardeman	539	473	438
Hardin	3,000	2,318	2,018
Harris	20,278	23,141	17,932
Haskell	1,300	782	700
Hemphill	150	208	142
Henderson	2,000	1,708	1,439
Hidalgo	2,100	1,265	998
Hockley	1,250	804	663
Howard	1,156	1,046	919
Hudspeth	260	64	47
Hutchinson	700	630	609
Irion	180	120	121
Jackson	523	421	396
Jefferson	4,500	3,537	3,344

TABLE XXVI--Continued

City or County	Approved	Certified	Served
Jim Hogg	1,900	1,791	1,674
Jim Wells	3,536	2,597	2,288
Jones	1,900	1,384	1,198
Kent	200	259	115
Kinney	624	637	610
Knox	800	623	547
Lamb	1,200	842	720
Liberty	1,800	1,704	1,542
Lubbock	1,000	563	407
Martin	140	77	62
Matagorda	2,000	1,862	1,762
Mavrick	3,000	2,295	2,095
McLennan	3,000	2,156	1,978
Milam	2,847	2,735	2,541
Montague	970	932	912
Moore	125	66	60
Morris	750	739	711
Motley	277	251	223
Newton	1,100	1,065	1,026
Nueces	4,500	2,631	2,358
Orange	1,800	2,078	1,510
Polk	1,780	1,649	1,693
Potter	1,500	1,119	977
Reagan	162	146	137
Red River	2,760	2,668	2,638
Sabine	1,391	1,144	1,004
San Antonio (City)	14,259	12,955	12,487
San Augustine	1,100	986	991
San Jacinto	2,200	2,073	2,031
San Patricio	4,250	1,844	1,708
Scurry	1,000	682	573
Shelby	1,172	1,165	1,080
Smith	252	254	230
Starr	6,000	5,274	4,938
Stonewall	255	251	201
Sweetwater-Nolan	947	925	838
Swisher	526	289	240
Tarrant	12,530	12,845	11,715
Terry	300	210	180
Titus	2,292	2,177	1,460
Tom Green	3,000	2,368	2,176
Trinity	1,400	1,274	1,170
Upshur	2,300	2,259	2,183
Van Alstyne (City)	84	77	77
Webb County-Laredo	11,150	10,211	9,728
Wilbarger	1,700	1,167	1,021
Zapata	2,000	1,933	1,299

Summary and Recommendations

A large educationally deficient segment of Texas has become one of the major concerns of leaders in the State. This group of functional illiterates constitutes 11 per cent of our population fourteen years of age and older, or 13.4 per cent of our population twenty-five years of age and older.

Texas has more than 731,000 functional illiterates in the fourteen year and older age group. The State ranks forty-first out of fifty-one states and territories with per cent of adults twenty-five years and older with less than five years of schooling.

Literacy Programs in Texas

The first effort to teach illiterates in Texas was initiated with the Works Progress Administration in 1936. This program included four areas of instruction: Literacy and Citizenship Education, General Education, Parent Education, and Vocational Education.

Significant contributions were made in the areas of Literacy and Citizenship Education. Many citizens, taught to read and write, were able to pass their citizenship tests and more than one thousand young men were reclassified for military service.

During six years the Works Progress Administration program taught 86,855 adults to read and write. The effect of this program can be seen in the statistics for the 45-69 age group twenty years later.

There was little organized effort to combat illiteracy in Texas during the period from 1942-1957.

New interest was created in literacy work by the establishment of the Baylor Literacy Center in 1957. The Baylor Literacy Center trained hundreds of teachers through workshops on the Baylor Campus and in cities throughout the State.

The Texas Literacy Council was organized in October, 1959, in Waco, Texas, as an independent, non-sectarian, and non-profit corporation. The Texas Literacy Council has established many training workshops to train teachers and leaders in literacy. Annual conferences held by the Texas Literacy Council have helped keep the problems of illiteracy before the public. The Texas Literacy Council has encouraged the establishment of teaching centers and the development of curriculum materials.

There are twenty-five active literacy councils in Texas communities affiliated with the Texas Literacy Council. The most active councils are located in San Antonio, Corpus Christi, Victoria, and Tyler. Almost 1,000 were enrolled in teaching centers in San Antonio during the year 1963-64.

All teaching in these programs is done by voluntary teachers trained in literacy workshops.

Programs to teach illiterates to read by television have been conducted by three or more television stations in Texas. The first program was carried by KWKC in Waco, Texas. Similar programs have been carried by WFAA in Dallas, Texas. The most recent such educational program was beamed by KLRN-TV, Austin, Texas. This program was beamed to the Austin and San Antonio areas. Little interest in the program was evidenced in Austin, while more than six hundred were enrolled in the television series in San Antonio. The organized efforts of the San Antonio Literacy Center greatly contributed to the effectiveness of the program in that area. Adults were encouraged to view the program and then go to a teaching literacy center for further study.

The television programs were not filmed in this region and often did not reflect the culture or thinking of the adults viewing the program. There is a real need for material prepared in this section for a new television series.

Junior and senior colleges have not been active in literacy training in recent years. Many classes in basic education were organized during the early days of the Veteran's Program following World War II.

About one hundred adults are enrolled in basic education offered by colleges in Texas. At least two of these programs are related to naturalization of aliens.

Fourteen public schools offer basic education to fewer than four hundred adults; many of these programs offer remedial training prerequisite to vocational type training. Some of these programs have not been very well defined.

The Manpower Development Training Act (MDTA) is a Federal law intended to alienate unemployment that is caused by lack of skills essential for available jobs.

The initial classes in literacy training in Texas are currently being conducted in San Antonio, Harlandale Independent School District and St. Philip's College, with the occupational objective being Maids, General. A total of 180 people will be enrolled. Other proposals in literacy and occupational training with the employment objectives of custodian, farming, and sewing machine operator are in the final stages of completion. One project in all-around farm machinery with literacy training has been approved to be conducted by Del Mar Technical Institute, Corpus Christi. Another project involving literacy training for preparation of cooks has been approved for Laredo.

Distribution of Illiteracy in Texas

The percentage of

- illiteracy is higher among Latin American and non-white groups than among the Anglo.
- illiteracy is higher in counties located in the extreme southwest, where eight counties have an illiteracy rate of more than 20 per cent.

According to the 1960 United States census, Texas has a total population of 9,581,528, of which 672,000 have less than five years schooling. There are 5,031,000 adults 25 years and older. The rate of illiteracy is 13.4 per cent within this age group.

There are 731,218 illiterates out of a population of 6,562,992 ages fourteen and older. The rate of illiteracy is 11 per cent for this age group.

There are eight counties with an illiteracy rate of more than 20 per cent. However, these counties are in sparsely populated areas. Thirty counties have an illiteracy rate between 10 and 20 per cent. These counties, located in the southwest and central areas of the State, have more than 123,277 illiterates.

The greatest concentration of illiterates is found in twenty-one metropolitan areas, where there are more than 350,000 illiterates. There has been a definite trend toward urbanization of the educationally deficient.

Population Distribution by Ethnic Groups

In the three ethnic groups fourteen years and older, the members are as follows: non-white - 779,316; Latin American - 852,597; Anglo - 4,931,079; giving a total of 6,562,992. There are a total of 731,218 individuals fourteen years and older with less than five years of schooling. The groups are divided as follows: Latin American - 325,392; Anglo - 259,853; non-white - 145,973.

There are 60,000 functional illiterates within the three ethnic groups between the ages of fourteen and twenty-four. Latin Americans make up the largest group with 35,000, which is more than 50 per cent.

Population Changes by Ethnic Groups

During the ten year period 1950-1960, the rate of growth of the non-white and the Anglo population was slightly more than 22 per cent, while the growth among Latin Americans was 37 per cent.

The Latin American group is expected to grow at a much faster rate than the other racial groups. It is predicted that the Latin American group will be about 22 per cent of the total population by 2000 A.D.

Alien Population

The presence of a large registered alien population appears to be a contributing factor to illiteracy.

There are 241,001 registered aliens in Texas of which 204,382 are Mexican aliens.

About 20,000 Mexican aliens legally enter the State each year. Many illegal entries are reported.

There are about 5,000 aliens naturalized each year. At the present rate of immigration, the number of aliens is increased by about 15,000 each year.

Illiteracy in Relation to Migrants

There are more than 128,000 migrants, including men, women, and children, in Texas.

More than 95,000 of these leave the State for employment, while 33,000 remain in the State for farm labor jobs.

There is a high rate of illiteracy in counties with the largest number of migrants. Hidalgo County, with the largest number, has an illiteracy rate of 18.5 per cent, while Maverick, Zavala, and Starr Counties, with more than 3,000 migrants each, have an illiteracy rate of more than 20 per cent.

The large number of children among the migrants presents some real educational problems. It is estimated that as many as 44,600 children, under sixteen years of age, are in the migrant group.

Five pilot projects have been organized to give accelerated educational programs to migrant children in South Texas. Five additional programs will be initiated during the 1964-65 school year.

About one-fourth of the illiterate population is located in the areas of high concentration of migrant workers.

Illiteracy in Relation to Crime

Examination of data showing educational level of Texas inmates indicates a high rate of illiteracy. A study done over a ten year period, 1950-1960, on all new inmates reveals that 16.9 per cent were completely illiterate, 12.7 per cent had a grade equivalence of three years, 12.5 per cent four years, and 13.5 per cent five years.

The results of 950 questionnaires administered to youth at the Gatesville State School for Boys show a low level of educational achievement among the boys and their parents.

Economic Status Related to Median School Year Completed and Median Family Income

The rate of illiteracy is higher in areas with a declining economy. Areas of expanding economy have lower rates of illiteracy.

In twelve counties with a median school year of less than seven years of schooling, the average median income is less than $2,500, whereas counties with a median of twelve years of schooling have a median family income of more than $5,600.

When the median educational level of a county is raised, the average family income is generally higher. The average median income of counties is increased at the rate of $500 for each additional year of schooling.

Unemployment Among Illiterates

It has not been possible to determine the full extent of unemployment among the educationally deficient, as many do not register in Texas Employment Commission offices.

According to data based on tabulation and estimates from active files in Texas Employment Commission office there were 76,867 adults unemployed with less than an eighth grade education. Of this number, 8,763 individuals had no formal schooling, 1,504 had one year of schooling, 3,532 had two years of schooling, 6,081 three years, and 6,962 had four years of schooling.

The number of individuals receiving surplus commodities is another indication of unemployment. Counties with a high rate of illiteracy received larger welfare in the form of commodities. For instance, in Duval County an average of 4,000 persons received commodities each month. Starr County, with a total population of 17,137, received commodities for about 5,000 individuals

each month. This means that almost one-third of the population of this county received welfare.

Almost twelve thousand persons were given commodities per month in Fort Worth, 12,487 in San Antonio, 17,932 in Harris County, and 13,991 in Dallas.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The large number of educationally deficient adults will continue to create serious social and economic problems unless immediate steps are taken to relieve the problem.

The problem of training the educationally deficient adult is a major responsibility of the State educational system. The Texas Education Agency should assume the responsibility of initiating a program of basic and vocational training, setting standards and administrative policies.

The programs of basic education and vocational training for adults should be organized and administered in the local school system or in a local college or university.

Since illiteracy is more than an educational problem, other agencies, including Welfare, Health, and the Texas Employment Commission, should be involved in State and community projects. These agencies can help locate, enlist, and encourage the educationally deficient to attend programs of basic education and vocational training. Local groups from churches, civic clubs, parent-teacher associations, industry and business can encourage and promote local participation.

The following recommendations are made in an effort to meet the needs of the educationally deficient:

1. Encourage Governor John Connally to appoint a committee on Literacy and Basic Education to study ways of initiating a cooperative State attack upon illiteracy, using all the educational, social, welfare, and economic resources of the State. Such committee would encourage the cooperative efforts of all social and welfare agencies in enlisting, motivating, and training the educationally deficient.
2. Develop a philosophy of education based on the assumption that education is a life-long process and that the State has a responsibility in providing basic continuing education to the adult citizenship.
3. Establish a State program of adult basic education with full-time director. Such program of basic adult education should be in the Vocational Division of the Texas Education Agency. Basic education of adults should be closely related to vocational and citizenship training.
4. Encourage the Fifty-ninth Legislature to pass legislation authorizing the use of local and State funds in basic adult education.
5. Encourage local educational units to enforce compulsory school attendance laws. Special attention should be given to the school attendance of children of migrants.
6. Study the ten migrant project schools presently being conducted for children of migrants, with view to expand this program to include programs of basic education for the parents.
7. Encourage the Commissioner of Education and Governor of Texas to establish working relations with Government of Mexico to deal with some of the problems of illiteracy common to the State of Texas and to Mexico.
8. Promote further studies into the psychological and social needs of the educationally deficient.

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